



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>





600003185N

26.56.





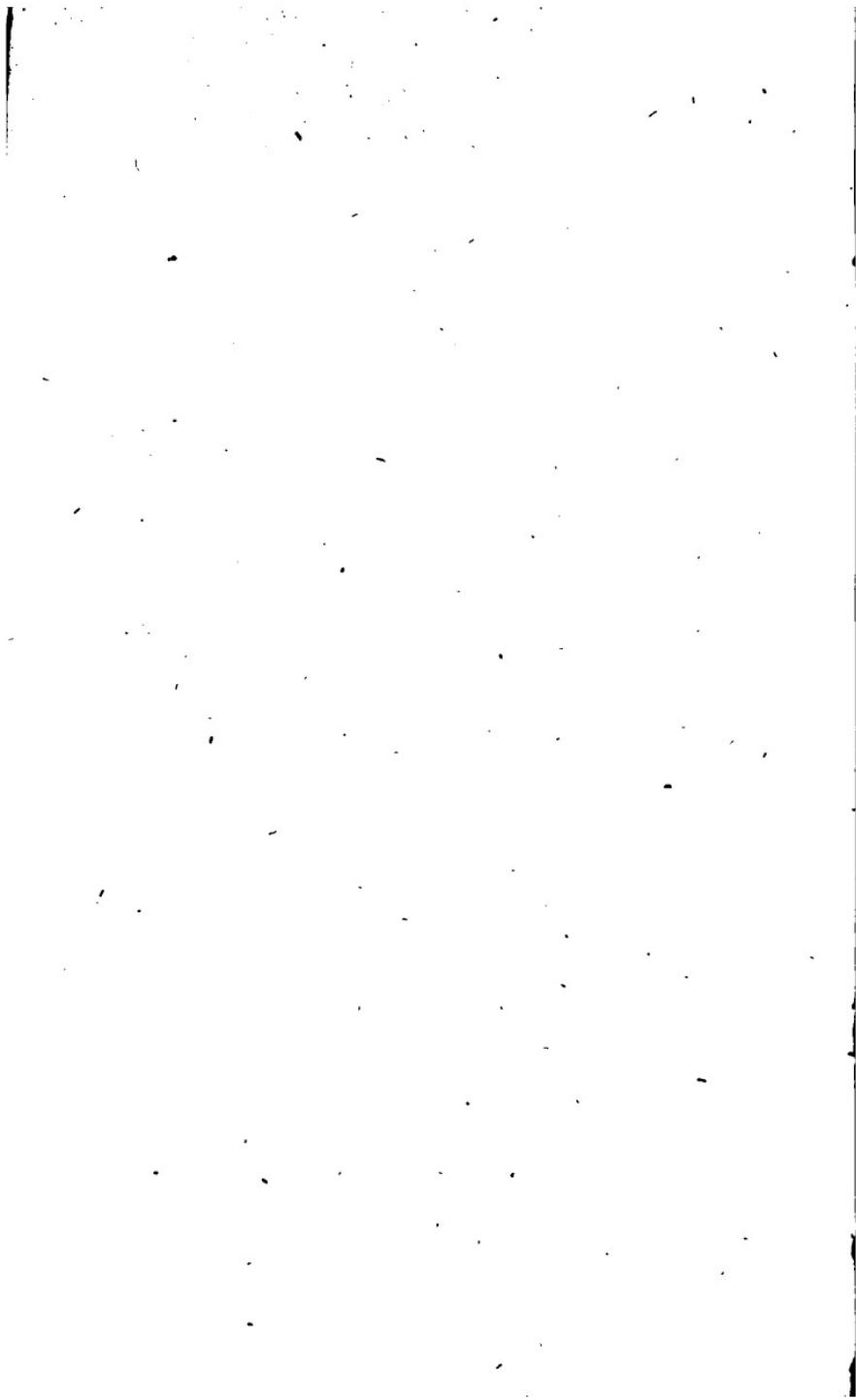


600003185N

26.56.







J.H. 1826
THE

RUDIMENTS

OF THE

LATIN TONGUE:

COMBINED

WITH THE

ELEMENTS

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

PREPARED, FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS,

BY THOMAS PHILLIPS, A. M.

DUBLIN:

PRINTED BY NAPPER AND WHITE, 140, CAPEL-ST.

SOLD BY R. M. TIMS, GRAFTON-STREET;
AND BY LONGMAN, REES, ORME, BROWNE, AND
GREEN, LONDON.

1826.

Price 1s. 8d.

56.

ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Although the Titlepage has not prepared my readers for a system either of Syntax, or of Prosody, in the sequel; yet I may be expected to assign a reason for separating those subjects from the Rudiments, with which they are so usually combined.

The known fact—that the generality of Grammars, though embracing those two departments, are rarely employed for more than the Rudiments—seemed sufficient to suggest this course. Perhaps also it may appear that I agree in the principle, out of which that fact has arisen.

As to the laws of Syntax, in order to their being effectually inculcated, I conceive it necessary—not only that they be illustrated by a variety of Examples,—but that the learners be provided with tolerably ample means of *exemplifying for themselves*. Hence Latin Syntax becomes involved in a set of progressive Latin Exercises; and so furnishes abundant matter for a distinct book.—A Book of this description I have already presented to the Public,—entitled—“ INITIATORY EXERCISES in the LATIN LANGUAGE :” &c.

In regard to Prosody:—the general use of Alvary (a work, which is considered *all but* an Entrance-book, in Dublin College) deterred me from writing any thing on the subject. Indeed I retain myself so much of respect for those Metrical Rules, that I am as far from being disposed to make any attempt to supplant them, as from being capable of succeeding in such an attempt, if I engaged in it. Yet—even here—I believe I have rendered an important preliminary service; by marking the quantities, in all cases, where the learner might be tempted to mispronounce. Considerable toil, in the process of *unlearning*, has thus been provided against.

DUBLIN, MAY 1826.

CONTENTS.

Orthographical Elements	Sec. 1. & seq.
Figures, Marks, &c.	15. ——
Roman Numerical Letters	18. ——
Etymology ;—general arrangement	22. ——
Nouns ;—their nature, kinds, and properties	28. ——
First Latin Declension	65. ——
Second Do. Do.	70. ——
Third Do. Do.	78. ——
Fourth Do. Do.	99. ——
Fifth Do. Do.	103. ——
Inflection of Latin Adjectives	105. ——
Comparison	118. ——
Irregular Nouns	131. ——
Pronouns	151. ——
Verbs ;—their nature, kinds, and properties	176. ——
Latin Participles, Gerunds, and Supines	193. ——
Conjugation	198. ——
Synopsis of the Latin Conjugations	203. ——
Examples of Do.	210. ——
English Verbs	216. ——
Auxiliary System	227. ——
Tracing of the Latin Verb	241. ——
Latin Preter and Supine Formation	249. ——
Irregular and Defective Verbs	269. ——
Impersonal Verbs	284. ——
Prepositions	285. ——
Adverbs	293. ——
Conjunctions	300. ——
Appendix :—Table	Page 125.
Observations	132.

The compass of the Sections, assigned to each subject, have been in general considered a sufficient guide to both the Latin and the English doctrine upon that subject. The Table must, otherwise, have been unreasonably dilated.

INTRODUCTORY OBSERVATIONS.

THE GRAMMAR of any language is an Art, or System, setting forth the principles, upon which the language is rightly spoken or written.

All language is conducted in sentences : Sentences are composed of words : Words are composed of letters. Letters, then, are the elements of language.

Grammar, as treating of Letters, is called Orthography ; of Words, Etymology ; and of Sentences, Syntax. When to these three is added Prosody, which treats of pronunciation in respect of Quantity, the entire subject-matter of Grammar is included.

The First Rudiments of Grammar, of which the sequel professes to treat, as preliminary to the doctrine of Sentences, are comprised in **ORTHOGRAPHY** and **ETYMOLOGY**.

How large a portion of Grammar is devoted to Etymology, in comparison with Orthography—(and, indeed, the two other branches might be included in the comparison also)—will be perceived hereafter.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

1. ORTHOGRAPHY treats of the form, properties, and use of the Letters.

2. The Latin Alphabet consists of twenty-five letters : viz.—

Capital—A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, X, Z.

Small—a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, x, y, z.

3. A Letter, capable of being sounded without the assistance of another letter, is called a Vowel. The Latin Vowels are six : viz. *a, e, i, o, u, y*.

The vowel *y* is only found in words transplanted from the Greek. But the Greek letter, which this purported to represent, was always *aspirated*. Hence, as the Romans expressed the aspiration by a pre-fixed *H*, they required no capital form for this letter.

4. The remaining letters require, each of them, to be sounded along with a vowel, in order to distinct utterance ; and are, therefore, called Consonants.

5. A Syllable consists of one or more letters, uttered by a single effort of the voice.

6. Two vowels, combining their powers for the production of one sound, constitute a Diphthong. The Diphthongs in general Latin use are—*ae* (usually written *a*),—*au*—*ei*—*eu*, and *oe* (usually written *o*) : exemplified in *Scaevola* ;—*Claudius* ;—*Apuleius* ;—*Selucus* ;—*Phœnix*. Sometimes *oi* was used ;—as in *quoique* : also from the Greek, *yi* :—as in *Harpyia*.

Diphthongs are considered *proper*, when their sound intimates their composition. Hence, *æ* and *œ*, according to our method of pronouncing them, appear *improper* diphthongs; since we sound only one of the vowels in each. The correctness, however, of this pronunciation, when applied to the Latin, is not to be insisted on.

7. Of the Consonants—four, viz. *l*, *m*, *n*, and *r*, are called Liquids, from their liquecing (melting, or flowing into one) with other consonants—as in *Plato*;—*Tmolus*;—*Cnidus*;—*Brutus*.

a The vowel *u*, when another vowel follows, often combines in the same syllable with *c*, *g*, *h*, or *s*, preceding:—as in *cuidam*;—*sanguis*;—*hunc*;—*persuadeo*.

b When *u* is preceded by *q*, the liquecence always takes place; nor does *q* ever appear, either in Latin or in English, unless succeeded by *u*, and another vowel:—as in *eloquentia*;—*eloquence*.

8. *H*, being the *aspirating* (or rough-breathing) letter, helps in the sound of two aspirated letters: of *f*, which is *ph*; and of *v*, which is *bh*.

9. *S*, the sibilant (or hissing) letter, helps in the sounding of the double letter *x*,—which is either *cs* or *gs*: and contributes also to the sound of *z*.

According to some, *z* is a double letter, equivalent to *ds*. Its sound, however, is simply that of *s*, rendered *flat* by being combined with a guttural sound—that is—attended with an effort of the throat.—The relation of *sharp* and *flat* is not peculiar to *s* and *z*. It subsists between *k* and *g* hard; between *p* and *b*; between *t* and *d*; and between *f* and *v*.

The letter *z* is only found in words formed from the Greek.

10. *K* also was borrowed from the Greek:—quite a superfluous appendage to the Latin Alphabet; the Roman *c* having been always pronounced *hard*.

“*X*quidem in nullis verbis utendum puto.”
QUINTIL.

11. To the Romans the English language is indebted for its Alphabet. We have added the consonant *w*—(the power of which was vested in their *v*)—ranking as a Liquid (7):—as in *twist*. But *w*, when closing a syllable, is a Vowel: while, on the other hand, the vowel *y* becomes a Consonant, whenever it commences a syllable. The word *law-yer* exemplifies both of these positions.

12. In the English language, though there are many diphthongs (6) to the eye, the ear recognises but three compound sounds, whereof single vowels are incapable; viz. *ay*, *oi* (or *oy*), *ou* (or *ow*):—as in *aye* (a solitary instance);—*noisy boys*;—*round towers*.

With us *t* liquesces (7), as well as *u*:—as in *requi-tation*. So does *e* before *ea*:—as in *tourna-tion*. In *que* final, *ue* being mute, there is no liquescence:—as in *opaque*.

13. Our five undoubted Vowels are justly *named* from their *long sound*: which is the sound they bear, when not affected by the presence of other letters in the same syllable. Thus the *name* of *a* is heard in *a-ble*;—of *e* in *e-ven*;—of *i* in *i-dle*;—of *o* in *o-val*;—and of *u* in *u-nit*.

A Vowel, from its capacity for constituting a syllable in itself, must always admit of a name expressive of its power. It is, therefore, a judicious system of vowel-nomenclature, when the uttering of the name of the vowel, and the uttering of the syllable, which the vowel of itself constitutes, is one and the same thing. This system we have adopted.

14. For correct Spelling, in the case of Primitive words (24), we may refer to dictionaries; while, respecting such Derivatives as are not to be found in dictionaries, the Etymological part of Grammar furnishes the requisite aids.

ORTHOGRAPHICAL FIGURES.

15. Ordinary orthography sometimes gives place to Figurative, especially in poetry.—There are eight Figures, which affect the spelling : viz.

a Three Figures of Increase :

PROSTHESIS prefixes a letter, or letters, to the beginning of a word. So—*TEtuli* for *tuli* :—*Yclad* for *clad*.

EPENTHESIS introduces a letter, or letters, into the middle of a word. So—*Mavors* for *Mars*.

PARAGOGUE adds a letter, or letters, to the end of a word. So—*torquerier* for *torqueri*; *olden* for *old*.

b Three Figures of Diminution :

APHERESIS removes a letter, or letters, from the beginning of a word. So—'st for *est*;—'gan for *egan*.

SYNCOPE removes a letter, or letters, from the middle of a word. So—*servasti* for *servaristi*;—*Da'ntry* for *Daventry*.

APOCOPE removes a letter, or letters, from the end of a word. So—*sati'*, for *satis*;—*awa'* for *away*.

c Two Figures of Change :

ANTITHESIS exchanges a letter for some other letter. So—*m anus* for *m unus*;—*two* for *too*.

METATHESIS transposes letters. So—*lybri* for *Libya*.

16. There are also four Figures, which affect the Pronunciation : viz.

a DIARESIS resolves one syllable into two.

So—*auläi* for *aulæ*;—*silüæ* for *silvæ*.

b SYNAERESIS contracts two syllables into one.
So—*aureis* for *aureīs*.

The use of Diphthongs gives rise to these figures; as also the liberty of employing the same letter sometimes as a Consonant, sometimes as a Vowel.— In reference to *äi* being put for *æ*, as in the first example, it is to be observed that *-e* was the Roman representation of the Greek *ai*. The substitution of *iiæ* for *væ*, in the second example, accords with the observation (11) made on the Roman *v*.

c SYSTOLE shortens a long syllable. So—*illius* for *illius*;—*empyrēan* for *empyrēan*.

d DIASTOLE lengthens a short syllable. So—*tenēbræ* for *tenebræ*;—*blasphēmous* for *blasphēmous*.

17. The Marks, set over letters that are particularly affected, in point of spelling or pronunciation, are

a Apostrophe and Dialysis:

APOSTROPHE (') attends Aphresia, and Apocope; and, in English, Syncope also.— See 15, b.

DIALYSIS (..) intimates Diresis (16, a).

b The three Accents:

The GRAVE Accent (`) is set over the final syllables of some Latin Particles, in order to distinguish them from Adjectives, that are spelled alike. So—*maliūm*;—*soreū*.

The ACUTE Accent (') is employed (principally in English Dictionaries) to distinguish for learners the syllable, in each word, on which the stress in pronunciation is to be laid. So—*on ob'ject*;—*to ob'ject*.

The CIRCUMFLEX (^) marks, in Latin, the contraction of two syllables into one; whether the result of Syncope (15, b), or of Synæresis (16, b).

Note: The three Accents were intended by the

ancients to intimate the depression, or the elevation, of the voice : the Grave implying the former, and the Acute the latter. The Circumflex intimated the combination of both : the vowel being, in order to admit of this, protracted in the utterance.—*In this view the Accents may be said now to be almost discarded.*

c The two Marks of Quantity.

The Long mark—this (—) :—as in *Euphrates.*

The Short mark—this (') :—as in *Socrates.*

NUMERICAL use of Roman LETTERS.

18. The Romans, in order to express numbers, employed five of their letters, viz. C, I, L, V, and X : whereof I denoted ONE, V—FIVE, X—TEN, L—FIFTY, and C—A-HUNDRED. By these, their repetition, and combination, all numbers under FIVE-HUNDRED were expressed, according to the following simple plan : viz.

- a The Units, between ONE and FIVE, were expressed by I repeated.
- b The Tens, between TEN and FIFTY, were expressed by X repeated.
- c The Hundreds, between ONE-HUNDRED and FIVE-HUNDRED, were expressed by C repeated.

19. In the combinations of the several letters, the letter representing the higher number precedes that which represents the lower : So VI—six : XV—FIFTEEN ; LX—sixty ; CL—A-HUNDRED-AND-FIFTY. In exception to this, however, it must be observed, that I was commonly set before V and X, in order to diminish each by ONE ; and X was set before L and C, in order to diminish each by TEN : So XLIV—FORTY-FOUR ; CCCCXCIX—FOUR-HUNDRED-AND-NINETY-NINE.

20. In order to express FIVE-HUNDRED, C was inverted, and subjoined to I :—the repetition of this inverted letter increased the number tenfold :— and any number so expressed was doubled, by

writing as many Cs *direct*, before the I, as appeared *inverted* after it. Thus :

I_Q expressed FIVE-HUNDRED : CI_Q expressed
A-THOUSAND.

I_Q expressed FIVE-THOUSAND : CCI_Q—
TEN-THOUSAND.

I_Q—FIFTY-THOUSAND : CCCI_Q—A-
HUNDRED-THOUSAND.

21. Of the letters D and M, often to be seen in the titlepages of Classics, and elsewhere, the former letter seems to be a corruption of I_Q, and the latter of CI_Q; whence MDC (equivalent to CI_Q. I_Q. C.) imports SIXTEEN HUNDRED.

ETYMOLOGY.

22. ETYMOLOGY treats of the nature and properties of Words : teaches how they are derived ; and arranges them into their classes.

23. A Word is an articulate sound, designed to express an Idea.—Words are either Primitive or Derivative, Simple or Compound.

24. A PRIMITIVE word is that which cannot be traced to any other word as its source : a DERIVATIVE word is that which can be so traced.—Derivatives are often made up of two words : then they are called COMPOUND, and the constituent words are called SIMPLE.

Thus *mad* and *man* are Primitive ; in respect of which *madness* and *manful* are Derivative. Also the same words, *mad* and *man*, are Simple ; in respect of *madman*, which is a Compound of them both.

25. Two or more words, employed in continued succession, so that by their combination the idea is conveyed of something being asserted—or declared—or stated, constitute what is called a SENTENCE.

Communication by language not being effected by the mere utterance of ever so many words *as such*, but by means of Sentences, Words are treated of in Grammar in reference to their connexion in Sentences ; and are put forward as fit for bearing each some place in a Sentence, under the appellation of PARTS OF SPEECH.

**A SUMMARY of the PARTS of SPEECH, and
a SKETCH of
the PURPOSES to which they are applied.**

26. The PARTS of SPEECH, common to both Latin and English, are NOUN, VERB, PREPOSITION, ADVERB, and CONJUNCTION. With the English Noun is connected a Part of Speech called ARTICLE (31).

NOUN.

27. A NOUN is the Part of Speech, that expresses whatever can be a subject of discourse, or of thought.—NOUN is twofold, viz. Substantive and Adjective.

28. A SUBSTANTIVE expresses the conception, for which it stands, directly and independently. So —*Wisdom*; —*Greatness*; —*Valour*. In English Grammar this is often called a NAME.

29. Substantives, intended to distinguish individuals from others of the same species, are called PROPER Names. So—*Brutus*; —*Bucephalus*; —*London*. Substantives, that express various individuals in the same sense, are called COMMON OR APPELLATIVE. So—*Man*; —*Horse*; —*City*.

30. An ADJECTIVE expresses its conception only in the way of Epithet—or—as united to some other; which other must be expressed by a Substantive. So—*WISE man*; —*GREAT labour*; —*VALIANT leader*.

PRONOUNS (151) are, in some systems, enumerated as a distinct Part of Speech. They are, however, but a species of Nouns.

31. To Appellative Substantives—in English

Grammar—is prefixed a Part of Speech called ARTICLE; for the purpose of limiting the extent of their application. There are two Articles,—the DEFINITE and INDEFINITE.

- a The Definite Article—*THE*—points to some determinate individual, or individuals, designed to be distinguished from others of the same name. So—*THE fruit of that forbidden tree.*
- b The Indefinite Article—*A* (or *AN* before a vowel)—limits the application, merely in a numerical point of view, to one. So—*Brutus is an honourable man.*
- c The Indefinite Article always intimates a reference to some Class, or Species; whereas the Definite puts forward its conception as *sui generis.*
- d The Article is not enumerated amongst the Latin Parts of Speech, as there is no one Latin word exclusively devoted to the office. The place, however, is supplied by various Pronouns, on various occasions.

VERB.

32. A VERB is the Part of Speech, which is capable, by union with a Substantive, of asserting something concerning it; and thereby constituting a Sentence (25). So—*The rains DESCEND:—Scipio CONQUERED.* The Noun, concerning which the assertion is made, is called the SUBJECT of the Verb, and of the Sentence.—Verbs, in respect of their signification, denote either mere existence, or some action or employment.

It thus appears that Verb and Noun are elevated beyond the other Parts of Speech; by those characters in their signification, which render the presence of both indispensable, in order to a Complete Sentence.
Further:

33. Nouns and Verbs are distinguished from other Parts of Speech, in being declinable;—that

is—capable of certain orthographical changes (chiefly affecting the termination), whereby the properties peculiar to them are expressed. So—in English—*Shew, shew-ed, shew-n* :—in Latin *Domin-us, domin-i, domin-o*.—The remaining Parts of Speech are *Indeclinable*; and are designated by the common appellation of Particle.

PREPOSITION.

34. A PREPOSITION is a Part of Speech, employed to connect a Substantive with some other word in the sentence. So—I went *FROM Rome* :—*He entered INTO Geneva*.

ADVERB.

35. An ADVERB is a Part of Speech used, generally in connexion with some other word, for the purpose of some explanation, which would otherwise require both a Preposition and a Noun. So—*He behaved KINDLY* (i. e.—with *kindness*) :—*He spoke THUS* (i. e.—*in this manner*).

CONJUNCTION.

36. A CONJUNCTION is a Part of Speech, employed to unite either different Words under one common construction; as—*Two AND three make five*: or—different Simple Sentences into one Compound; as—*IF you have tears, prepare to shed them*.

37. There are in all languages various words, commonly called INTERJECTIONS, whereby sudden emotions are expressed: as—*Hem! Pooh! Ha! ha!* These, filling no place in the structure of a Sentence, are not properly classed amongst the Parts of Speech.

The PARTS of SPEECH more particularly treated of.

38. LATIN NOUNS partake of NUMBER, GENDER, and CASE. These are to be considered as properties primarily assigned by Grammar to Substantives: being, with respect to Adjectives, merely so many powers conceded to them of exhibiting conformity each to its own Substantive.—In English Adjectives none of these properties are found.

The question, Why a given Latin Adjective is written in this or that Number, Gender, and Case—admits no answer beyond this, that the Substantive, to which it belongs (30), is of such a Number, Gender, and Case. Therefore, it is in the Substantive we are to investigate the real import of these properties.

NUMBER.

39. The NUMBER of a Substantive is a variety in the Termination, intended to distinguish whether the Noun represents *one*, or *more* than one.—The SINGULAR Number is designed to express ONE; the PLURAL to express MORE than one.

40. LATIN Substantives form their Plural after various plans, according to the Declension (62) to which they respectively belong.

41. ENGLISH Substantives regularly form their Plural by adding the letter *s*: So—*Book, books*:—*Voice, voices*.

Nouns ending in *-ch*, *-sh*, *-ss*, and *-x*, for their Plural add *-es*. So—*Larch-es*:—*Bush-es*:—*Tres-pass-es*:—*Fox-es*. So also Nouns in *-y*—preceded by a Consonant; while they likewise change the *y* into *i*. So—*Cit-y, cities*: *Lady, ladies*.

- b Some Nouns in *-f*, and in *-fe*, form the Plural in *-ves*. So—*Thie-f*, *thie-ves*: *Kni-fe*, *kni-ves*.
- c There are some Plurals formed very peculiarly. Thus—*Man, men*: *Woman, women*: *Brother, (sometimes) brethren*: *Child, children*: *Cow, (sometimes) kine*: *Sow, (generally) swine*—(the two last being corruptions, probably of *cowsen* and *sowen*):—*Foot, feet*: *Tooth, teeth*: *Goose, geese*:—*Die, dice*: *Mouse, mice*: *Penny, pence*.—With such deviations very moderate experience makes us familiar.
- d Further:—it is to be observed, that a few Nouns are the same in both Numbers: as—*Sheep*:—*Deer*.

GENDER.

42. GENDER is a property of Latin Substantives, whereby, with supposed primary reference to Sex in that which they represent, they require in their Adjectives a Termination (105) corresponding.—Gender is threefold, viz.: *Masculine*, intimating male; *Feminine*, intimating Female; and *Neuter*, intimating the absence of sex.

a Accordingly, *Vir* (*a man*) is Masculine; *Mulier* (*a woman*) is Feminine; *Facinus* (*a deed*) is Neuter.—This distinction, in any Substantive, is only brought into notice when an Adjective is attached: the effect on the Termination of the Adjective being the one manifestation of it. Thus—*Vir clar-us* (*an illustrious man*); *Mulier clar-a* (*an illustrious woman*); *Facinus clar-um* (*an illustrious deed*).

b Some—not otherwise inaccurate—Grammarians, defining Gender to be “The distinction of Sex,” infer that there can be but two Genders.—A just inference, certainly: but derived from an untenable position, which confounds what is artificial with what is natural.

43. English Nouns are not concerned with Gender. Our Adjectives being *invariable*, we have neither notification of this property, nor use for it.

44. The Gender of Latin Substantives seems sometimes determined by their *Form*; and sometimes by their *Signification*. Such Nouns, as express Males or Females, are determined by their signification to the Masculine and Feminine Genders respectively.

The connexion of the Gender of Nouns with their Form shall be shewn progressively as their various Forms come to be treated of.

45. When the Gender of a General Term has been determined, whether from Form or from Signification, special Terms (or Proper Names) contained under them are usually of the same Gender.

Thus; from signification, *Vir* (*a man*) is Masculine; whereas *Femina* (*a woman*) is Feminine. Hence all Proper Names of Males and Females are Masculine and Feminine respectively.—Again; *Fluvius* (*a river*) *Mons* (*a mountain*), are Masculine: while *Urbs* (*a city*), *Regio* (*a country*), *Insula* (*an island*), and *Arbor* (*a tree*), are Feminine. Hence names of particular rivers and mountains are generally Masculine: but those of cities, countries, islands, and trees, are disposed to the Feminine.

46. The great majority of even those Nouns, which are determined to their Gender independently of their Form, are yet disposed to a suitable Form.

As exemplifications of this, we can appeal to the multitude of Names of men, ending in *-us*; and of women, in *-a*:—to the Geographical host of *Roma*, *Lutetia*, *Hispania*, *Germania*, *Creta*, *Britannia*, *Aegina*, &c.—and to various other lists, the appropriateness of which will presently be acknowledged.

47. Several Nouns are of both the Masculine and the Feminine Genders. The most of these denote offices, characters, or relations, that are suited to animated beings; and that may be sustained by either sex: as—*Parens* (*a parent*). These are called

COMMON—that is—Common to Two Genders.—The remaining Nouns of this description, mostly names of things inanimate, are called DOUBTFUL; as *Dies* (*a day*):—that is—they are instances, upon which the Romans seem not to have been decided.

48. There are a few names of animals, which express both sexes under one Gender: and this one generally arising from their Termination (44). So—*Passer* (*a sparrow*) is Masculine,—*Aquila* (*an eagle*) is Feminine; denoting, each of them, male and female alike.

CASE.

49. The CASE of a Substantive is a variety in the Termination, intended to shew a relation in it to some other word in the sentence.

50. ENGLISH Substantives have Three Cases, viz. the SUBJECTIVE (or *Nominative*), the OBJECTIVE (or *Accusative*), and the POSSESSIVE (or *Genitive*).

51. The SUBJECTIVE is the Noun in its primary form, not depending on any other word: but fitted to take the lead in the Sentence, as the SUBJECT (32) of the Finite Verb (177), representing that about which the assertion is made.

52. The OBJECTIVE expresses the state of *dependence*, either on a Verb, or on a Preposition.—As applied to the former purpose, it is said to express the OBJECT (176) of the Verb:—from which (its most important) employment this Case has derived its name.

So—*Achilles chased Hector around the walls of Troy*.—Except in Pronouns, this Case differs not in form from the *Subjective*; whence, in general, its relation to the Verb is distinguished by *subsequent position*; as in the example just given.

53. The POSSESSIVE marks the relation of *Possession* or *Property*, which otherwise the Preposition *Of* is qualified to denote: and therefore always directs to another Substantive. Accordingly, *The boy's father* imports the same as *The father of the boy*.

54. The POSSESSIVE Case was anciently formed by adding *-is* to the Subjective. In modern language the *i* is omitted: and the omission intimated by an *Apostrophe* (17, a) set before the *-s*.

After *final -s*, the *possessive -s* is frequently dispensed with; and always after the *plural -s*.
So—*For goodness' sake*; *The Muses' spring*.

55. LATIN Nouns, besides the three Cases admitted into the English, have three others; making six in all,—and in the following order: viz. NOMINATIVE, GENITIVE, DATIVE, ACCUSATIVE, VOCATIVE, and ABLATIVE.

56. To the Latin NOMINATIVE, GENITIVE, and ACCUSATIVE Cases, may be applied the account already given of these three Cases, in reference to English Grammar (51, 52, 53).

The following instance—*ACHILLES restored HEORTON'S BODY*—exemplifying these Cases in English, would also exemplify them, if translated into Latin.
—Further detail must be reserved for Syntax.

57. The DATIVE Case marks the relation, usually denoted in English by the Prepositions *To*, *For*, or *From*:—not in the sense of *moving* to or from, but in the sense of *giving* and *taking*.

A Latin version of the three following sentences, viz.—*The Venetians surrendered themselves to CÆSAR*, —*Cæsare laid a snare for CICERO*,—*Rescue me from*.

DEATH,—would exhibit the Preposition and the Noun together, in each instance, combined under one word; —that is—under a Dative Case.

58. The VOCATIVE Case is applied, as a name or title, to that which is immediately addressed. So—*Sing, O MUSE;*—*Wake, my LYRE:* wherein, if rendered into Latin, *Muse* and *Lyre* would appear in the Vocative Case.

59. The ABLATIVE Case marks a relation, always determined by one or other of certain Prepositions; which are employed for the express purpose of attaching this Case. So—*Citizen vied with CITIZEN in VALOUR*—rendered into Latin—would exhibit two instances of the Ablative Case.

60. A comparison of the Latin with the English, respecting Case *in a general view*, stands thus:

- a The Latin *Nominative* corresponds with our *Subjective* (51).
- b The *Genitive* partly corresponds with our *Possessive* (53); partly combines—as does also the Dative—the force of our *Objective* (52) with that of a Preposition.
- c The *Accusative* and the *Ablative* fill departments, both of which devolve upon our *Objective* alone: *every Preposition*, in the English, governing the Objective Case (52).

61. From the *Nominative* Case the five other Cases are distinguished by the common epithet of *Oblique*.

Latin Nouns not only have more Cases than ours; but also are liable to considerable variety in the formation of them, constituting what is called Declension.

66. The Nouns *De-a*, *Equ-a*, *Libert-a*, and *Mul-a*, take *-abus* (instead of *-is*) for the Dative and Ablative Plural. In *Anim-a*, *Asin-a*, *Famul-a*, *Fili-a*, *Nat-a*, *Serv-a*, and *Soci-a*, these Cases are sometimes written in *-is*,—sometimes in *-abus*.

These Nouns having corresponding Nouns in *-us*, of the Second Declension (*De-us*, *Equ-us*, &c.)—and the Second Declension having, for these two Cases, the same Termination which the First usually employs,—the deviation supplies a distinguishing reference, in each instance, to the Noun in *-a*.

67. Amongst Poets, particularly the more ancient, the following varieties are to be met with: viz.

- a For the Termination *-æ*, especially in the Genitive Singular, *äi* was used (16, a): as—*Aul-äi*;—*Terr-äi*;—*Anim-äi*.
- b The Genitive Singular was sometimes terminated in *-as*: as—*Aur-as*;—*Famili-as*.
- c The Genitive Plural was frequently contracted, by Syncope (15, b) of its penultimate syllable. Hence—*Cælicol-um* (17, b) for *Cælicol-arum*; &c.

68. The Termination *-a*, of the First Declension, is to be considered a Feminine Termination. Accordingly, Nouns of this Declension are of the Feminine Gender: except a few, generally denoting offices that are more suited to men than to women. These are generally Masculine: a very few being either *Common* or *Doubtful*.

Thus—*Lanista* (a fencer), *Athleta*, (a wrestler), *Poëta* (a poet), *Lixa* (a scullion), *Scriba* (a scribe), *Bibliopöla* (a bookseller), *Agricöla* (a husbandman), *Auriga* (a charioteer), &c.

69. There are attached to this Declension, borrowed from the Greek, a few Nouns which retain the Greek Termination of their Nominatives. These end in *-as*, in *-es*, or in *-e*: and they all admit *-n* (instead of *-m*), for the Accusative-termination. Moreover,

- a* The final *-s*, of the Nominative, is not retained in the Vocative:—a departure from Latin Rule (63, *a*), common to all Greek Derivatives ending in *-s*. So—*Aēne-as*, *Aēne-a*.
- b* Those ending in *-es*, and in *-e*, retain the vowel of the Nominative, in the Accusative, Vocative, and Ablative. So—*Anchis-es*, Acc. *Anchis-en*, Voc. and Abl. *Anchis-e*.
- c* Those ending in *-e*, deviating so far as to make the Genitive in *-es*, and the Dative in *-e*, can scarcely be counted amongst Latin Nouns at all. Nom. Dat. Voc. and Abl. *Andromach-e*, Gen. *Andromach-es*, Acc. *Andromach-en*.
- d* The Termination *-e*, of these Nouns, is Feminine: the others are Masculine.
- e* Such of these Nouns as have a Plural Number—(for most of them are Proper Names)—follow the common form (65).

70. THE SECOND DECLENSION

forms the Genitive Case Singular in *-i*; as—*Puer*, *puer-i*. A threefold diversity, incident to the Nominative, entails some varieties on the subsequent inflection. The three Terminations are *-r*, *-us*, and *-um*.

71. The Terminations, for the several Cases of the Nouns in *-r*, are comprised in the following

TABLE.

SING. N. & V.—: Ac.-*um*: G.-*i*: D. & Ab.-*o*.
 PLUR. N. & V.-*i*: Ac.-*os*: G.-*orum*: D.&Ab.-*is*.

By this Table any Case, not the same with the Nominative, may be formed from the Nominative; by adding to it the Termination appropriate to the Case required.

EXAMPLE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Nom. & Voc. PUER:	PUER- <i>i</i> :
Gen. PUER- <i>i</i> :	PUER- <i>orum</i> :
Acc PUER- <i>um</i> :	PUER- <i>os</i> :
Dat. & Abl. PUER- <i>o</i> :	PUER- <i>is</i> .

So are declined *Gener*, *Socer*, *Vesper*, *Adulter*, *Iber*. (*Ibér-i*), *Vir*, *Lévir*, *Triumvir*, &c.— all of them Imparisyllabic (63, e).

72. In most Nouns in *-er*, of this Declension, the *e* of the Nominative and Vocative Singular disappears throughout the rest. In consequence of this Syncope (15, b); the Inflection becomes Parisyllabic (63, e).

EXAMPLE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Nom. & Voc. CULTR <i>e</i> :	CULTR- <i>i</i> :
Gen. CULTR- <i>i</i> :	CULTR- <i>orum</i> :
Acc. CULTR- <i>um</i> :	CULTR- <i>os</i> :
Dat. & Abl. CULTR- <i>o</i> :	CULTR- <i>is</i> .

So are declined *Ager*, *Aper*, *Cancer*, *Liber*, (*a book*), *Caper*, *Afer*, *Arbiter*, *Magister*, *Faber*, *Oleaster*.

73. Nouns in *us*, of the Second Declension, constitute an exception to the general Rule (63, a) for the Vocative Case: changing the final *-us* into *-e*: as—*Taur-us*, *taur-e*.—See however 74.

If to the first example, *Puer* (71), we were to add *-us* for the Nominative, and *-e* for the Vocative, we should have an adequate exhibition of a Noun in *-us*, of this Declension : the Terminations, which are successively *added*, in the former Case, being *substituted* for *-us*, in the latter.

EXAMPLE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Nom.	TAUR- <i>us</i> :
Voc.	TAUR- <i>e</i> ;
Gen.	TAUR- <i>i</i> :
Acc.	TAUR- <i>um</i> :
Dat. & Abl.	TAUR- <i>o</i> .

{ —TAUR-*i*:

TAUR-*orūm*:

TAUR-*os*:

TAUR-*is*.

So are declined *Anim-us*, *Domin-us*, *Hort-us*, *Ann-us*, *Vent-us*, *Termin-us*, *Rog-us*, *Mund-us*, *Tribun-us*, &c.

74. Some Nouns in *-us* do not form the Vocative Singular in *-e*: viz.

a *Popul-us*, *Chor-us*, *Fluvi-us*, and a few others, are sometimes found to use the Nominative-form for the Vocative ; according to the General Rule (63, a).

b *De-us* always conforms to the General Rule (63, a). This Noun, in the Plural Number, instead of *Dei* and *Deis*, takes *Dii* and *Diis*.

c Proper Names in *i-us* form the Vocative Singular by removing *-us*. So—*Georgi-us*, *Georgi*:—which example is followed by *Fili-us*, making *Fili*; and by *Geni-us*, making *Geni*.

d The Genitive Case Plural, in this Declension as in the First (67, c), is sometimes syncopated of its penultimate syllable. Hence—*Teucr-ūm* (17, b) for *Teucr-orūm*.

75. The Termination *-um*, being always Neuter, conforms to the General Rule (63, c) for the Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative Cases. For

the other Cases the Terminations do not differ from those of Nouns in *-us* (73).

EXAMPLE.

SINGULAR.

	PLURAL.
Nom. Acc. & Voc. REGN-um:	REGN-a:
Gen. REGN-i:	REGN-orum:
Dat. & Abl. REGN-o:	REGN-is.

So are declined *Templ-um*, *Oracul-um*, *Pom-um*, *Mal-um*, *Horre-um*. *Negoti-um*, *Vincul-um*, *Bell-um*, *Præli-um*, *Imperi-um*.

76. The Terminations, *-r* and *-us*, of the Second Declension, are properly Masculine. There are, however, some of the Nouns in *-us*, not influenced by their Form,—names (for instance) of Places, and of Plants,—which are of the Feminine Gender (45): as—*Egyptus*; *Corinthus*; *Ceræsus*; *Pirus*.

77. The Greek Terminations, *-os* and *-on*, from which the Latin *-us* and *-um* have been derived, were sometimes retained: especially in Proper Names, and by the Poets. Hence—*Andr-os*, *Andr-on*, &c.

78. THE THIRD DECLENSION

forms the Genitive Case Singular in *-is*; as *Vat-es*, *vat-is*. The Terminations, exclusive of the Nominate and Vocative Singular, for Nouns not Neuter, are comprised in the following

TABLE.

SING. N. & V.—: A. *-em*: G. *-is*: D. *-i*: A. *-e or -i*.

PLUR. N. V. & A. *-es*: G. *-um or -ium*: D. & A. *ibis*.

- a By this Table all the Cases of the Parisyllabics (63, e) are formed, by substituting the appropriate Terminations successively, instead of the final syllable of the Nominative.
- b Nouns in *-ma*, being properly Greek, forming the Genitive Singular (88) by *-tis*, employ *-tis* (instead of *-tibus*) in the Plural.
- c The Termination of the Nominative Case Parisyllabic (63, e) is either *-es*, or *-is*, or *-e*.

EXAMPLE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Nom. & Voc. VAT- <i>es</i> :	{ —VAT- <i>es</i> :
Acc. VAT- <i>em</i> :	{
Gen. VAT- <i>is</i> :——	VAT- <i>um</i> :
Dat. VAT- <i>i</i> :	{ —VAT- <i>ibus</i> .
Abl. VAT- <i>e</i> .	

So are declined *Can-is*, *Juvēn-is*, *Pan-is* :— the difference between final *-es*, and final *-is*, only affecting the Nominative and Vocative Singular.

- 79. All the other Parisyllabics of this Declension take *-ium* for the Genitive Plural.

EXAMPLE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Nom. & Voc. NUB- <i>es</i> :	{ —NUB- <i>es</i> :
Acc. NUB- <i>em</i> :	{
Gen. NUB- <i>is</i> :——	NUB- <i>ium</i> :
Dat. NUB- <i>i</i> :	{ —NUB- <i>ibus</i> .
Abl. NUB- <i>e</i> .	

So are declined *Clad-es*, *Vest-is*, *Æd-es*, *Vall-is*, *Pest-is*, *Mol-es*, *Verr-es*, *Rup-es*, *Cæd-es*, *Fasc-is*, *Rud-is*, *Sed-es*, &c.

- * *Fin-is* and *Vect-is* form the Ablative Singular both in *-e*, and in *-i*.—The following are sometimes found to terminate this Case in *-i*: viz. *Ann-is*, *Angu-is*, *Ungu-is*, *Av-is*, *Class-is*, *Fust-is*, *Ign-is*. Other instances appear in poetical writings.—*Canēl-is*, takes only *-i*.

b. A few Nouns, otherwise of this form, besides taking *-i* for the Ablative, take *-im* for the Accusative. So—*Bur-is*, *Buv-is*, *Amuss-is*, *Tum-is*, *Sis-is*, &c., amongst which are to be classed various Proper Names.—*Turr-is*, *Pupp-is*, *Febr-is*, *Rest-is*, *Nau-is*, *Clav-is*, *Cut-is*, and a few others, have both forms.

c. The Accusative in *-im* is peculiar to the Parisyllabic.

80. The Termination *-es*, of Parisyllabic Substantives, is Feminine; unless the Signification determine otherwise.—The Termination *-is* is also more disposed to Feminine.

a. A few Exotics in *-es* retain the Neuter Gender of the Greek, from which they have been transplanted.

b. Several Nouns in *-is*, in *-nis* particularly, are Masculine. Some are Common; and some are Doubtful.

Amongst the Masculines are *Panis*, *Callis*, *Vermis*, *Mensis*, *Collis*, *Orbis*, *Postis*, *Ensis*, *Turris*, *Crinis*, *Funis*, &c.

Amongst the Common and Doubtful are *Civis*, *Hostis*, *Festis*, *Canis*, *Canalis*, *Amnis*, *Corbis*, &c.

81. The Termination *-e* is always Neuter: attended also with *-i* for the Ablative Singular, and with *-ium* for the Genitive Plural.—The Nouns of this Termination, as well as some others to be hereafter specified, take *-ia* (instead of *-a*) in the Plural Number.

EXAMPLE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Nom. Acc. & Voc. MAR-e:	MAR-ia:
Gen. MAR-is:	MAR-iūm:
Dat. & Abl. MAR-i:	MAR-ibūs.

So are declined *Rete*; *Sedūle*, *Monile*, *Ovile*.

82. The Imparisyllabics of the Third Declension, besides the Terminations *-es* and *-is*, common

to the Parisyllabics, have also others too various to be enumerated.

The Terminations of the Table for the Parisyllabics already given (78), substituted successively instead of the Termination of the Genitive Singular, enable us to decline all the regular Imparisyllabics also;—the general Rule for *Neuters* (63, c) being kept in view. Hence a correct application of the plans, upon which the Genitive Singular is formed, is the only requisite, in order to render that Table universally adequate.

83. The primary general method of forming the Genitive Singular Imparisyllabic, of the Third Declension, is by adding *-is* to the Nominative.

a Observe: the Quantity of the incremental Vowel, in the Genitive Case, determines it throughout.

EXAMPLE :

corresponding to *VAT-es* (78).

Arbor, arbōr-is.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Nom. & Voc. ARBOR:	{ —ARBOR-es:
Acc. ARBOR-em:	
Gen. ARBOR-is	—ARBOR-um:
Dat. ARBOR-i:	{ —ARBOR-ibus.
Abl. ARBOR-e.	

84. EXAMPLE :

as nearly corresponding to the preceding, as the Neuter Gender permits.

Cadaver, cadavēr-is.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Nom. Acc. & Voc. CADAVER:	—CADAVER-a:
Gen. CADAVER-is:	—CADAVER-um:
Dat. CADAVER-i:	
Abl. CADAVER-e.	{ —CADAVER-ibus.

85.

EXAMPLE:corresponding to *Mare* (81).*Animal, animál-is.***SINGULAR.****PLURAL.**Nom. Acc. & Voc. **ANIMAL** :—**ANIMAL-ia** :Gen. **ANIMAL-is** :—**ANIMAL-iūm** :Dat & Abl. **ANIMAL-i** :—**ANIMAL-iōbus**.

86. The General Rule, for the formation of the Genitive Case (83), is exemplified in Nouns ending in *-i*, in *-n*, and in *-r*; other instances being very rare.

In the various instances about to be given, the Quantity of the incremental Syllable is, for brevity's sake, marked upon the Nominative; where the Genitive exceeds two syllables.

Instances of the General Rule:—*Sal, Vigil, Sol, Exul*;—*Tiān, Syrēn, Delphīn, Gorgōn*;—*Caloär, Carcér, Colōr, Guttür*(Neut.),*Martyr*;—*Halēc*;—*Vas* (Neut.) &c. *Far, Fel*, and *Mel* double the Consonant before *-is*.

Note: With the General Rule are to be taken into consideration Three Special Changes: one or more of which affect by far the greater number of Imperisyllabic Nouns.

87. The First Special Change consists in removing final *-s* of the Nominative: being incident to a very few Nouns in *-os*, and in *-us*;—to Nouns in *-bs*, in *-ms*, and in *-ps*;—also to several Nouns in *-x*, which accordingly (9) take *-cis* or *-gis* for the Genitive.

EXAMPLE:corresponding otherwise to *Niss-e* (79).*Urb-s, urb-is.***SINGULAR.****PLURAL.**Nom. & Voc. **URB-s**: } —**URB-es**:Acc. **URB-en**: }Gen. **URB-is**:—**URB-iūm**:Dat. **URB-i**: }Abl. **URB-e**: } —**URB-iōbus**.

So—*Herō-s, Grus-s;—Trab-s, Pleb-s, Scrob-s, Chalyb-s, Hiēm-s, Sep-s, Stip-s, Hydrōp-s, Stirp-s*;—also *Fa-x, Vervē-x, Nutri-x, Du-x, Bomby-x, Cal-x, Mer-x, Lyn-x*, which take *-is*;—and *Re-x, Stri-x, Conjū-x, Phry-x, Phalan-x*, which take *-gis*:—&c. &c. &c.

Vas (a vessel) retains the *-s*; while *As, Semis, Bes, and Os* (a bone) even double it.

88. The Second Special Change introduces a Consonant (*d, n, r, t, and sometimes nt*)—before *-is*: *n* being assumed by Nouns in *-o*; *t* by all Nouns in *-a*, and by many in *-s*; the others by various Nouns in *-s*.

EXAMPLE.

Sermo, sermōn-is.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL
Nom. & Voc. SERMO:	{ —SERMON-es:
Acc. SERMON-em:	
Gen. SERMON-is:	—SERMON-um:
Dat. SERMON-i:	{ —SERMON-ibus.
Abl. SERMON-e.	

So:—formed by *d*—*Cor, Fron-s* (a leaf), *Lampā-s, Prä-s, Herē-s, Cassī-s, Custō-s, Pecū-s, Lau-s, Chlamy-s, Glan-s, Nefren-s*,—formed by *n*—*Prædō, Leō, Opiniō, Sanguī-s*;—formed by *r*—*Ma-s, Æ-s, Cerē-s, Gli-s, Ro-s, Mu-s*;—formed by *t*—*Themā, Stemnd, Poemd* (78, b); *Horizon, Lac*;—*Hepā-r, Ætā-s, Quiē-s, Samnī-s, Sacerdō-s, Servitū-s, Pul-s, Dodran-s, Gen-s, Sor-s*;—also *Hyla-x, No-x*, which—by resolving the *-x* into *-cs*—form the Genitive in *-ctis*;—formed by *nt*—*Giga-s, Elepha-s*;—&c. &c. &c.

Under this Change may be ranked the aspirating (8) of the Consonant immediately preceding *-is*, in some Greek Derivatives; as—*Gryp-s, gryph-is*.

89. The Third Special Change substitutes one Vowel for another—(*e* for *i* or *u*,—*i* for *e* or *o*,—*o* for *u*)—in the incremental syllable.

- a* This Change is found, uncombined with either of the preceding, in some Nouns in *-en*, *-ur*, and *-ut*.
- b* In Nouns in *-abs*, *-eps*, and some in *-x*, it appears combined with the First.
- c* Several Nouns in *-o* combine this Change with the Second.
- d* The mass of Nouns remaining experience the three Changes.

90. EXAMPLE (89, *a*).

Nomen, nomin-is.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
-----------	---------

Nom. Acc. & Voc. <i>NOMEN</i> :	<i>NOMIN-a</i> :
Gen. <i>NOMIN-is</i> :	<i>NOMIN-um</i> ;
Dat. <i>NOMIN-i</i> :	<i>NOMIN-ibus</i> .
Abl. <i>NOMIN-e</i> .	

So—*Flumen*; *Caput* :—formed by δ—
Femur, *Rober*.

91. EXAMPLE (89, *b*).

Princep-s, princip-is.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
-----------	---------

Nom. & Voc. <i>PRINCEP-s</i> :	<i>PRINCIP-es</i> :
Acc. <i>PRINCIP-em</i> :	
Gen. <i>PRINCIP-is</i> :	<i>PRINCIP-um</i> :
Dat. <i>PRINCIP-i</i> :	<i>PRINCIP-ibus</i> .
Abl. <i>PRINCIP-e</i> .	

So—*Forcep-s*, *Celeb-s*; also (resolving *-x* into *-es*) *Polle-x*, *Forfe-x*, *Jude-x*; and (resolving *-x* into *-gs*) *Rene-x*:

92. EXAMPLE (89, c).

Ordo, ordin-is.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Nom. & Voc. <i>Ordo</i> :	{ — <i>ordin-es</i> :
Acc. <i>ordin-en</i> :	
Gen. <i>ordin-is</i> :	— <i>ordin-um</i> :
Dat. <i>ordin-i</i> :	{ — <i>ordinibus</i> .
Abl. <i>ordin-e</i> :	

So—*Cardo, Homo, Grando, &c.*

93. EXAMPLE (89, d).

Obse-s, obsid-is.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Nom. & Voc. <i>Obse-s</i> :	{ — <i>obsid-es</i> :
Acc. <i>obsid-en</i> :	
Gen. <i>obsid-is</i> :	— <i>obsid-um</i> :
Dat. <i>obsid-i</i> :	{ — <i>obsidibus</i> .
Abl. <i>obsid-e</i> :	

So—*Præse-s* :—formed by *it*—*Hospe-s*,
Eque-s, Mile-s :—formed by *er*—*Cini-s, Pul-*
vi-s, Opu-s, Scelu-s :—formed by *ōd*—*Tripu-s*;
—formed by *ōr*—*Corpu-s, Pectu-s* :—formed
by *ent*—*Simoi-s*—&c. &c. &c.

94. A few Substantives form their Genitive Cases peculiarly: For instance—*Ani-o, Ani-ēnis*: *Auc-eps, anc-ūpis*: *Sen-ex, sen-is* : *Ni-x, ni-vis*: *Bo-s, bo-vis*: *Car-o, car-nis* : *It-er, it-inēris* : *Jec-*
ur, jec-inōris : *Supelle-x, supelle-ctilis*.

95. There are some Substantives—very few—which, by syncope (15, b) of the incremental Vowel, become Parisyllabic: though retaining the character of Inflection, that belongs to them as Imperisyllabic.

Most of these Nouns end in *-ter*; which accordingly form the Genitive in *-tris*. So—*Pater*; *Ma-*
ter; *Uter*; *Linter*; *Venter*; *Accipiter*.

96. The use of *i*, in the Accusative and Ablative Singular, and in the Genitive Plural, of various Nouns,—as also in the Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative Plural of many Neuter Nouns,—has already been presented to observation.

- a The use of *-im* (instead of *-em*) has been observed to be peculiar to certain Parisyllabics (79, *b & c*).
- b The Ablative-termination *-i* attends the Accusative-termination *-im*: and where the Accusative has both forms, so has the Ablative. It extends also to most Neuter Substantives in *-al*, in *-ar*, and in *-e*: as well as to a few others, which may be reserved for experience to specify.—Several Nouns, together with this form, retain the more ordinary form also.
- c The assuming of *i*, in the Genitive Plural, attends the use of *-i* in the Ablative Singular. Besides its general adoption by Parisyllabics (79), it extends to all such Imparisyllabics, as take *i* before *-a*, Neuter Plural; as well as to many others.
- d The assuming of *i* before *-a*, Neuter Plural, distinguishes all Substantives that employ *-i*, whether stately or occasionally, for the Ablative Singular.

97. Attached to this Declension, are several Greek Nouns; chiefly Proper Names. Hence we find—in poetry especially—Genitives Singular in *-os* (as—*Theti-s, Thetid-os*): also in *-is* (as—*Dido, Did-is*; being a contraction for *Didō-os*):—Accusatives Singular in *-a* (as—*Aer, aēr-a*):—Genitives Plural in *-ōn* (as—*Epigramma, epigrammōt-ōn*): Accusatives Plural in *-as* (as—*Tro-s, Tro-as*); &c., with other varieties more rare.

98. The Third Declension Imparsyllabic embraces all the Genders.

- a The Terminations *-a*, *-e*, and *-ē*, are Neuter: so is *-l*; with very few exceptions, whereof *Sal* and *Sol*—both Masculine—are the most important.
- b The Termination *-n* is Masculine. However, a few Nouns in *-on*, and some in *-en*, are Feminine. All Nouns in *-men* are Neuter.
- c The Termination *-ar* is Neuter: so is *-ur*; except in *Furfur*, *Turtur*, and *Vultur*, which are Masculine.—The Terminations *-er*, and *-or*, are Masculine. A very few, however, in both Terminations are Neuter; and *Linter* is Doubtful.
- d The Termination *-o* is rather Masculine; yet with many exceptions. Nouns in *-do*, in *-go*, and in *-io*, are among those disposed to the Feminine Gender.
- e The Termination *-s* is rather Feminine. Nouns in *-es*, in *-is*, and in *-s*, impure (including *-x*), are frequently Masculine: so, generally, Nouns in *-os*; and, always, Nouns in *-as* *-antis*. The exceptions in *-us* are generally Neuter: so are *Vas*, *vas-is*; *Os*, *oss-is*; and *O-s*, *or-is*.

99. THE FOURTH DECLENSION.

forms the Genitive Case Singular in *-us*: the Nominative terminating either in *-us*, or in *-u*.—The Terminations, for the several Cases of the Nouns in *-us*, are comprised in the following

TABLE.

SING. N. & V.-*us*: Ac.-*um*: G.-*us*: D.-*ui*: Ab.-*u*.
PLUR. N.V. & Ac.-*us*: G.-*uum*: D. & Ab. -*ibus* or *ubus*

By this Table all the Cases are formed, by substituting the appropriate Terminations successively, instead of the final syllable of the Nominative.

EXAMPLE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Nom. & Voc. GRAD-us :	{ —GRAD-us :
Acc. GRAD-um :	{ —GRAD-um :
Gen. GRAD-us :	GRAD-um :
Dat. GRAD-ui :	{ GRAD-ibus.
Abl. GRAD-u :	{ GRAD-ibus.

So are declined *Man-us*, *Exercit-us*, *Portic-us*,
Fremit-us, *Ovus-us*, *Consulat-us*, *Salt-us*, *Cest-us*,
Vult-us, *Cas-us*, *Event-us*, &c. &c. &c.

100. These Nouns—*Part-us*, *Spec-us*, *Art-us*,
Ao-us, *Aro-us*, *Lac-us*, and *Trib-us*, take *-ibus* for
the Dative and Ablative Plural.—*Port-us* employs
both Terminations.

A Noun in *-us*, of the Third Declension,
forming the Genitive Singular in *-is* pure, and
contracted by the omission of either *e* or *i*, will
exemplify the Fourth Declension. So—*uis*,
-uem, *ue*, &c. The Dative Singular was an-
ciently deprived of its *-i*, as well as the Ab-
lative of its *-e*: both thence terminating in *-u*.
To the Dative the *-i* was restored. The Ge-
nitive Plural appears at full length.

101. The Termination *-us*, of the Fourth De-
clension, though properly Masculine, is Feminine
in *Manus*, *Porticus*, and a few others.

102. The Termination *-u* is always Neuter. The
Nouns of this Termination are invariable in the
Singular Number: being defective of those Cases,
which do not end in *-u*.

EXAMPLE

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Nom. Acc. & Voc. CORN-u :	—CORN-ua :
Abl. CORN-u :	{ —CORN-ibus :
Dat. _____ :	{ —CORN-uum.
Gen. _____ :	—CORN-uum.

103. THE FIFTH DECLENSION

forms the Genitive Case Singular in *ei*. The Termination for the Nominative is always *-es*.

TABLE.

SING. N. & V. *-es*: Acc. *-em*: Gen. & Dat. *-ei*: Abl. *-e*.

PLUR. N.V. & Acc. *-es*: Gen. *erum*: Dat. & Abl. *-ebus*.

EXAMPLE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Nom. & Voc. <i>Di-es</i> :	<i>Di-es</i> :
Acc. <i>Di-em</i> :	<i>Di-es</i> :
Gen. <i>Di-ei</i> :	<i>Di-erum</i> :
Dat. <i>Di-ei</i> :	<i>Di-ebus</i> :
Abl. <i>Di-e</i> .	

So are declined *Re-s*, *Faci-es*, *Aci-es*, *Speci-es*. No other Nouns of this Declension have more of the Plural Cases than those, which end in *-es*: and most of them want the Plural Number altogether.

104. All Nouns of the Fifth Declension are Feminine; except *Dies*—which is doubtful; and *Meridies*—which is Masculine.

As the Third Declension has been shewn to be the source of the Fourth, so is it evidently the parent of the Fifth also: supplying four of its Terminations in the Singular Number, and three in the Plural.

105. ADJECTIVES.

ADJECTIVES borrow their Terminations from the First, Second and Third Declensions of Substantives: employing them not only for the distinctions of Case and Number, to which they are applied in Substantives; but for that of Gender also.

106. Some Adjectives—and those the most numerous class—have three complete Forms, for the three Genders respectively; and are therefore called *Adjectives of Three Terminations*. Others, having but two Forms, are called *Adjectives of Two Terminations*.

107. Adjectives of Three Terminations have their Masculine and Neuter forms supplied from the Second Declension, and their Feminine from the First: the Termination for the Masculine is accordingly either *-r* or *-us* (76), for the Feminine *-a* (88), and for the Neuter *-um* (75).—Of the Adjectives in *-er*, the greater number, imitating the Syncope of *-e* (72) in the Substantives, to which they stand related, are inflected Parisyllabically. Some, however, are Imparisyllabic.

a

EXAMPLE:

in *-er* Imparisyllabic (71).

Tener, tener-a, tener-um.

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N.&V. <i>TENER</i> ,	<i>-a,</i>	<i>-um:</i>	<i>TENER-i,</i>	<i>-e,</i>	<i>-a:</i>
Gen. <i>TENER-i,</i>	<i>-e,</i>	<i>-i:</i>	<i>TENER-orum,</i>	<i>arum,</i>	<i>orūm:</i>
Acc. <i>TENER-um,</i>	<i>-am,</i>	<i>-um:</i>	<i>TENER-os,</i>	<i>-as,</i>	<i>-a:</i>
Dat. <i>TENER-o,</i>	<i>-e,</i>	<i>-o:</i>	<i>TENER-is,</i>	<i>-is,</i>	<i>-is.</i>
Abl. <i>TENER-o,</i>	<i>-d,</i>	<i>-o.</i>	<i>TENER-is,</i>		

So are declined *Asper*, *Lacer*, *Opifer*, *Dexter*, *Liber*, *Arniger*, *Langier*, *Miser*, *Aurifer*.—So also *Satur*, the only Adjective of this class, that does not end in -er.

EXAMPLE:

6 in -er Parisyllabic (72).

Ater, *atr-a*, *atr-um*.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N.&V. <i>Ater</i> , -a, -um:—	<i>ATR-i</i> , -a, -a:
Gen. <i>ATR-i</i> , -a, -i:—	<i>ATR-orum</i> , -arum, -orum:
Aco. <i>ATR-um</i> , -am, -um:—	<i>ATR-os</i> , -as, -a:
Dat. <i>ATR-a</i> , -a, -o:—	<i>ATR-is</i> , -is, -is.
Abl. <i>ATR-o</i> , -a, -o:—	

So are declined *Creber*, *Pulcher*, *Macer*, *Niger*.

108.

EXAMPLE:

in -us (73).

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Nom. <i>BON-us</i> , -a, -um:—	<i>BON-i</i> , -a, -a:
Voc. <i>BON-e</i> , -a, -um:—	<i>BON-i</i> , -a, -a:
Gen. <i>BON-i</i> , -a, -i:—	<i>BON-orum</i> , -arum, -orum:
Acc. <i>BON-um</i> , -am, -um:—	<i>BON-os</i> , -as, -a:
Dat. <i>BON-a</i> , -a, -o:—	<i>BON-is</i> , -is, -is.
Abl. <i>BON-o</i> , -a, -o:—	

So are declined *Magn-us*, *Ver-us*, *Idōne-us*, *Medi-us*, *Superb-us*, *Valid-us*, *Antiqu-us*, *Extern-us*, *Domestic-us*, *Dur-us*, *Apt-us*, *Fid-us*, *Alt-us*, *Nov-us*, *Rar-us*, *Divers-us*, *Clar-us*, *Fer-us*, *Insan-us*, *Terti-us*, &c.

109. These nine Adjectives—three of them in -er, and six in -us—viz., *Alter*, *Uter* (with its compounds), and *Neuter*; *Un-us*, *Sol-us*, *Tot-us*, *Ull-us*, *Null-us*, and *Ali-us*; make the Genitive Singular in -ius, and the Dative in -i:—for all Genders. Tracees, however, remain of some of these having been declined in the usual way.

EXAMPLES :

in *-us*: in *-er*: in *-er*.

N.UN-*us*, *-a*, &c. ALTER, *-a*, &c. UTER, *-a*, &c.

G.UN-*ius*, *-ius*, &c. ALTER-*ius*, *-ius*, &c. UTR-*ius*, *-ius*, &c.

D.UN-*i*, *-i*, &c. ALTER-*i*, *-i*, &c. UTR-*i*, *-i*, &c.

&c. &c. &c.

Ali-us makes *ali-ud* (instead of *ali-um*) in the Neuter Gender; and from the Genitive Singular rejects the radical *i*: Thus—Nom. *Ali-us*, *ali-a*, *ali-ud* :—Gen. (not *ali-ius*, but) *al-ius* :—Dat. *ali-i* : &c.

Uterque, a compound of *Uter*, is declined by merely adding *-que* unvaried to the several Terminations of *Uter*.—The Pronouns, amongst which some have classed these irregular Adjectives, frequently exemplify this kind of composition (171—175). Rarely is any one of these Adjectives found in the Vocative Case.

110. The Adjectives *Amb-o* (*Both*), and *Du-o*, (*Two*) are declined somewhat peculiarly; and in the Plural Number only.

Nom. *AMB-o*, *-o*, *-o*:

Gen. *AMB-orum*, *-arum*, *-orum*:

Acc. *AMB-os*, *-as*, *-o*:

Dat. & Abl. *AMB-abus*, *-abus*, *-abus*:

Du-o is declined in the same manner.

111. Adjectives of Two Terminations borrow their mode of Inflection from the Third Declension of Substantives. The second Termination is Neuter; and is limited to the Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative: these being the only Cases affected by Gender, in the Substantives of this Declension. The first Termination, in those Cases, answers for both Masculine and Feminine Genders: while the one Termination, in each of the other Cases, suffices for the three Genders.

112. Some of these Adjectives borrow their Terminations from the Parisyllabics in *-is*, for the Masculine and Feminine; and from those in *-e*, for the Neuter. They adopt *-i* for the Ablative Singular: assuming also *i* before *-a* and *-um*, in the Plural Number.

EXAMPLE (79 & 81).

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Nom. & Voc. TRIST- <i>is</i> ,	TRIST- <i>e</i> :— TRIST- <i>es</i> , <i>-ia</i> :
Acc. TRIST- <i>em</i> :	
Gen. TRIST- <i>is</i> :	TRIST- <i>ium</i> :
Dat. & Abl. TRIST- <i>i</i> :	TRIST- <i>ibus</i> :
So are declined <i>Omn-is</i> , <i>Virid-is</i> , <i>Nobil-is</i> , <i>Servil-is</i> , <i>Glaciäl-is</i> , <i>Grav-is</i> , <i>Optabil-is</i> , <i>Brev-is</i> , <i>Moll-is</i> , <i>Agrest-is</i> , <i>Mortäl-is</i> , <i>Imbell-is</i> , <i>Civil-is</i> , <i>Incolüm-is</i> , <i>Dulc-is</i> .	

A few of these Adjectives are sometimes to be found with *-e* for the Ablative Singular.

113. Imparisyllabic Adjectives admit, like the Substantives to which they are referred, great variety of Terminations in the Nominative Singular; and adopt the various plans of those Substantives, in forming the Genitive. Most of them have both *-e* and *-i*, in the Ablative Case; take *i* before *-a* and *-um*, in the Plural Number; and require not a specific Neuter Termination, for the Nominative and Vocative Singular.—See, however, 115.

EXAMPLE (87, 88 & 85).

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Nom. & Voc. INGEN- <i>s</i> :	INGENT- <i>es</i> , <i>-ia</i> :
Acc. INGENT- <i>em</i> , INGEN- <i>s</i> :	
Gen. INGENT- <i>is</i> :	INGENT- <i>ium</i> :
Dat. INGENT- <i>i</i> :	
Abl. INGENT- <i>e</i> , or <i>-i</i> :	INGENT- <i>ibus</i> .

So are declined *Sapien-s*, *Recen-s*, *Pruden-s*, *Constan-s*, *Aman-s* :—*Tend-x*, *Feli-x*, *Atrō-x*, *Audā-x*, *Ferō-x* :—those in *-ns* forming the Genitive by *-tis*; and those in *-x* by *-cis*.

114.

EXAMPLE:

not assuming *i* in the Plural Number.

VET-us, *VETēr-is*.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

Nom. & Voc. <i>VET-us</i> :	<i>VETER-es</i> , <i>-a</i> :	
Acc. <i>VETER-em</i> , <i>VET-us</i> :		
Gen. <i>VETER-is</i> :		
Dat. <i>VETER-i</i> :		
Abl. <i>VETER-e</i> , or <i>-i</i> :	<i>VETER-ibus</i> :	

Memor, (*-is*) does not employ *-e* in the Ablative: while *Hosp-es* (*-itis*), and *Susp-es* (*-itis*), do not employ *-i*.

115. Comparative Adjectives (122) do not assume *i* before *-a* and *-um*, in the Plural; although they use *-i* as well as *-e* in the Ablative Singular (96, c). They are also distinguished by having a distinct Neuter Termination for the Nominative Singular; *-or* being changed into *-us*, for this purpose.

EXAMPLE:

Melior, *meliōr-is*.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

Nom. & Voc. <i>MELIOR</i> ,	<i>MELIOR-es</i> , <i>-a</i> :	
Acc. <i>MELIOR-em</i> ,		
Gen. <i>MELIOR-is</i> :		
Dat. <i>MELIOR-i</i> :		
Abl. <i>MELIOR-e</i> , or <i>-i</i> :	<i>MELIOR-ibus</i> :	

Exactly so are declined all Comparatives (the formation of the Genitive being the same in all): except that *Piu-s* makes *pliu-tus*.

116. A great many Imparisyllabic Adjectives, being of a signification scarcely applicable to things inanimate, are not found in the Neuter Gender. Such, in their mode of declining, are not distinguishable from Substantives of the Common Gender. They are not disposed to the use of *i*, either in the Ablative Singular, or in the Genitive Plural.

The following are some of the instances : viz. *Paupēr*, *Degēnēr*, *Vigil*, *Inōp-s*;—*Bipē-s (-dis)*;—*Terē-s*, *Compō-s*, *Inson-s (tis)*;—*Div-es*, *Al-es*, *Superst-es (-itis)*;—*Redū-x (-cis)*;—*Suppl-ex (-lcis)*; &c.

117. ENGLISH ADJECTIVES have no distinction of Number, or of Case. The only variation to which they are liable, is Comparison.

COMPARISON of ADJECTIVES.

118. COMPARISON is a plan of Variation, whereby Adjectives, denoting such Qualities as are capable of increase and diminution, are empowered to express those qualities in different degrees.

119. Of these Variations—or *Degrees*, as they are commonly called—there are Three: viz. the Positive, the Comparative, and the Superlative.

- a The **POSITIVE** merely expresses the Quality; for which, accordingly, the Adjective, in its original form, suffices: as—*GREAT labour*.
- b The **COMPARATIVE** expresses a higher degree of the Quality, as attached to the Substantive (30), than is to be found in some other: as—*GREATER labour*.
- c The **SUPERLATIVE** expresses the Quality in the highest degree: as—*The GREATEST labour*.

Thus—for further exemplification—*Brightness* being the name of a quality, that subsists in different degrees, in different subjects, the Adjective *Bright* is capable of Comparison. Accordingly, when we say—*The stars are BRIGHT*,—we employ the Positive: when we say—*The moon is BRIGHTER than the stars*,—we rise to the Comparative: and when we say—*The sun is the BRIGHTEST of the heavenly bodies*,—we arrive at the Superlative.

- d When only two individuals are compared, the Superlative is not correctly used. Speaking of Two, we should not say—*The old-EST, kind-EST, fair-EST, &c.*; but—*The old-ER, kind-ER, fair-ER, &c.*

120. In ENGLISH, the Comparative is formed regularly, by adding *-er* to the Positive; and the Superlative, by adding *-est*: as—*Great, great-er,*

great-est.—Final *-e*, of the Positive, is discarded : as—*Large, larg-er, larg-est.*

- a Dissyllable Adjectives in *-y* change the *y* into *i*: as—*Heavy, heavi-er, heavi-est.* The Trissyllabic Comparatives and Superlatives, formed from these, are the only admissible instances of this Inflection exceeding two syllables.
- b Accordingly, Adjectives of more than one syllable are not compared; unless their final syllable be such as to admit a Parisyllabic formation : as—*Humble, humbl-er, humbl-est.*
- c The deficiency is supplied by prefixing the Adverbs *More* and *Most* : as—*More ancient; Most beautiful.*
- d There are several Adjectives, terminating in *-most*, having all the force of Superlatives; though not to be traced to any Positive extant. The most remarkable of these are formed from Comparatives: the Comparatives themselves being derived not from Adjectives, but from Particles. So—*upper-most*, through *upper*, comes from *up*: *inner-most*, through *inner*, from *in*.

121. Five Adjectives cannot be referred to any Rule of formation : viz.

<i>Good,</i>	<i>better, best :</i>
<i>Bad,</i>	<i>worse, worst :</i>
<i>Little,</i>	<i>less, least :</i>
<i>Much (also Many),</i>	<i>more, most.</i>

122. LATIN Adjectives are compared, by adding —to the first Case of the Positive that ends in *-i*—*-or* for the Comparative, and *-ssimus* for the Superlative. So

—(from *DOCTUS*) *DOCTI, DOCTI-or, DOCTI-ssimus* :
—(from *BREVIS*) *BREVI, BREVI-or, BREVI-ssimus* :

123. Adjectives in *-er* form the Superlative, by adding *-rimus* to the Positive : as—*Tener, tener-*

rimus.—A few have both forms: as—*Creber*, *crebri-ssimus*, and *creber-rimus*.

Matür-us, *Nupér-us*, *Vetus*—as if written *Matur*, *Nuper*, *Veter*—make *matur-rimus*, *nuper-rimus*, *veter-rimus*.—*Dext-er* makes *dext-imus*; and *Sinist-er*—*sinist-imus*.

124. These Adjectives in *-ilis* form the Superlative, by changing *-is* into *-limus*: viz. *Agil-is*, *agil-limus*; *Docil-is*, *docil-limus*; *Facil-is*, *facil-limus*; *Gracil-is*, *gracil-limus*; *Humil-is*, *humil-limus*; *Simil-is*, *simil-limus*.

125. Adjectives ending in *-dicus*, *ficus*, *lōquus*, and *-vōlus*, are compared as if the last syllable were not *-us*, but *-ens*: as—*Maledic-us*, *maledicent-i-or*, *maledicenti-ssimus*.

Perhaps these were originally spelled in *-ens*, like Participles (205). Certainly they are all derived from Verbs.

126. These Adjectives have regular Comparatives, but irregular Superlatives: viz.

Extērus, *extrēmus* or *extīmus*:

Inferūs, *infīmus* or *imūs*:

Supērus, *suprēmus* or *summus*.

127. Some Adjectives have the Comparative, but not the Superlative: as—*Juvēn-is*, *juxi-or* (contracted for *juveni-or*); *Sen-ex*, *seni-or*. Others are provided with the Superlative, but not with the Comparative: as—*Nov-us*, *navi-ssimus*: *Inclībus*, *incliti-ssimus*.

128. There are some Comparatives and Superlatives—the latter generally irregular—for which a Positive is not to be found.

a Thus—(derived from *Pridem*) *Prior*, *primus*:

—(from *Prope*) *Propior*, *proxīmus*:

—(from *Ultra*) *Ulterior*, *ultīmus*:

—(from *Citra*) *Citerior*, *citīmus*:

—(from *Intra*) *Interior*, *intīmus*.

b The Comparatives *Anterior, Satior, Se-*
quior, have neither the Positive nor the Super-
 lative.

c To the Indeclinable Adjective *Nequ-am*, as
 if it were written *Nequ-us*, are attached the
 regularly formed inflections, *nequi-or*, *nequi-*
ssimus.

129. The following Adjectives are subject to no
 Rule of formation : viz.

Bonus, melior, optimus :

Malus, pejor, pessimus :

Magnus, major, maximus :

Multum, plus, plurimum.

This last Comparative—*plus*—is only of the Neuter
 Gender, when in the Singular Number : but in the
 Plural it is perfect. See 115.

130. Many Adjectives, though capacitated by
 their signification, do not partake of Grammatical
 Comparison. For these the deficiency is supplied
 —as in the English (120, c)—by Adverbs prefixed :
 viz. by *magis* (*more*)—for the Comparative, and by
maximé (*most*)—for the Superlative.

This is particularly the case with Adjectives in *-us*
 pure: and with Participles in *-dus* and in *-sus* (193):
 —but with a great number of others also.

IRREGULAR NOUNS.

It has already appeared that there are, in each Declension, Nouns that deviate, somewhat, from the more ordinary Forms proper to the Declension. But in all the Declensions there are also Nouns, in which Principles, connected with the Properties common to all, appear to be violated. These, therefore, call for distinct consideration.

131. Irregular Nouns may be reduced to two Classes ; being either DEFECTIVE or REDUNDANT.

132. DEFECTIVE Nouns may be deficient in *Number*, in *Case*, and in *Gender*. Defect in Number, or in Case, is incident generally, though not exclusively, to Substantives. Adjectives alone can be said to be defective in Gender.

133. Proper Names, unless used as Appellatives (29), are not used in the Plural Number.

In such expressions as *The two Catos*—or—*The twelve Cæsars*, the Proper Names are employed as if they were Common.

134. Many other Substantives are found in one of the Numbers only : some in the Singular, some in the Plural.

a Names of Qualities, Arts, Plants, Substances of various kinds, do not require a Plural Number.

So—*Fortitudo* (*courage*), *Musica* (*music*), *Apium* (*parsley*), *Aurum* (*gold*), *Lac* (*milk*), &c, are found only in the Singular Number.

b Many Names of Cities, and various Names applied to matters of custom and ceremony, both civil and religious, are found in the Plural Number only.

So—*Athenæ* (*Athens*), *Thebæ* (*Thebes*), *Idæ* (the *Ides*), *Quinquatria* (a festival to *Minerva*), *Fasti* (annals), *Inferiæ* (a sacrifice for the dead), &c. are only Plural.

- c A great multitude of Nouns, not reducible to Classes, appear to have been considered incapable of more than one Number, as well as the preceding : some being Singular alone, some Plural alone.

So—*Desidia* (sloth), *Divitiae* (riches), *Induciae* (a truce), *Humus* (the ground), *Liberi* (children), *Castra* (a camp), *Exta* (entrails), *Fames* (hunger), *Sanguis* (blood), *Ver* (the spring), *Minores* (posterity), &c. See also 103.

135. Many of the instances, given in the two preceding Sections, serve to exemplify defect in Number, as incident to English Nouns also.

136. Many Adjectives, being from their import incapable of union with Singular Substantives, are therefore not accommodated with a Singular Number.

So—*Ambo* (both), *Tres* (three), *Ducenti* (two hundred), *Pauci* (few), &c.

137. To deficiency in Number may be attributed an apparently whimsical variety, distinguishing a few Substantives : that are either—

a Of one *Gender* in the Singular Number, and of another in the Plural. These are commonly called HETEROGENEOUS :—or

b Of one *Declension* in the Singular Number, and of another in the Plural. These are commonly called HETEROCLITES.

For instance :—Sing. (Neut.) *Cel-um*; Plur. (Mas.) (*Cel-i*: Heterogeneous. Again :—Sing. (3d. Decl.) *Vas*, *vas-is*; Plur. (2d. Decl.) *Vas-e*, *vas-orum*: Heteroclite.

All such may be considered as presenting the Singular Number of one Defective Noun, attached to the Plural of another.

138. The following instances merit particular notice; viz.

a Of Heterogeneous Nouns:

Sing. *Elysi-um*; Plur. (Mas.) *Elysi-i*:

Sing. (Fem.) *Carbas-us*; Plur. *Carbas-a*:

Sing. (Fem.) *Supelle-x*; Plur. *Supelle-ctilia*.

There are also Names of Places, in *-us*, which have Plurals in *-a*: as—*Pergam-us*, *Pergam-a*; *Gargar-us*, *Gargar-a*. There is also Sing. (Neut.) *Arg-os*; Plur. (Mas.) *Arg-i*.

But these should rather be considered as two Forms of the Names; in which numerical distinction is not the object.

b Of Heteroclite Nouns:

Sing. (2d. Decl.) *Jugér-un*; Plur. (3d.) *Juger-a*, *-um*. In the Singular Number also Gen. *juger-is*, and Abl. *juger-e* are found.

c The following are both Heterogeneous and Heteroclite: viz. *Epul-un*; (Plur.) *Epul-a*. So—*Nundin-un*, *Balne-un*, *Delici-un*.

139. DEFICIENCY in CASE is found in all variety, from one Case to five Cases. Moreover it may affect either—

a One Number, the other being perfect: or—

b One Number, the other being wanting: or—

c Both Numbers.

140. Nouns, having but Five Cases, are called PENTAPLOTS. So—

a *Sol*, *Lux*, *Fax*, and a few others, are not found in the Genitive Plural: nor is the Adjective *Plus* found in the Dative Singular.

b *Satietas*, *Chaos*, want the Genitive Singular; and the entire Plural.

c Most of the Pronouns (159), and various Adjectives closely allied to them (109), want the Vocative Case, in both Numbers.

141. Nouns, having but Four Cases, are called TETRAPTOTS. So—

- a *Pecid-is, Sord-is, Nee-is, Dap-is, Frug-is*, want the Nominative and Vocative Singular.
- b *Dition-is* wants the Nominative and Vocative Singular; and the entire Plural.
- c *Vic-is* wants the Nominative and Vocative Singular. In the Plural, it is a *Pentaptot*; wanting the Genitive.

142. Nouns, having but Three Cases, are called TRIPTOTS. So—

- a *Prec-i, -em, -e*,—wanting the Nominative, Vocative, and Genitive Singular. *Op-is, -em, -e*,—wanting the Nominative, Vocative, and Dative Singular.
- b *Tantundem* (generally written *Tantundem*) wants the Dative, Vocative, and Ablative Singular; and the entire Plural. *Fus, Nil* (or *Nihil*), being Neuter, have only the three like Cases (63, c) in the Singular Number; wanting the entire Plural.—*Cete* (a contraction for *Cetea*),—and *Grates*,—have only the three like Cases (63, b) in the Plural Number; wanting the entire Singular.

143. Nouns, having but two Cases, are called DIPTOTS. So—

- a Gen. *Verbēr-is*; Abl. *Verber-e*.
- b Nom. & Acc. *Instar, Astu, Necesse*.
Nom. & Abl. *Fors, fort-e*; *Vesper, vespēr-e*.
Gen. & Abl. *Spont-is, -e*; *Impēt-is, -e*.
Nom. & Acc. (Plur.) *Suppeti-æ, -as*; *Inferi-æ, -as*.
Gen. & Abl. (Plur.) *Repetund-arum, -is*.
Supines (197) also are instances of this defect.

144. Nouns, having but one Case, are called MONOPTOTS. So—

a Nom. *Inquies*. Gen. *Nauci*. Abl. *Noctu* :—

Injussu.—Acc. (Plur.) *Inficias*. Abl. *Ingratiis*.

b Abl. *Ambage*.—This Noun is a *Pentaptot* in the Plural; wanting the Genitive.

145. There are several Nouns, Adjectives as well as Substantives, that have no trace of Declension at all; representing all Cases alike under the same Termination. These are called *APTOT*.

a To this Class belong Nouns ending in -i; as—*Gummi*, *Sināpi*: also the Cardinal Numbers from Four to a Hundred, both included; as—*Quindecim* (*fifteen*), *Octoginta* (*eighty*): Also the Adjectives *Tot*, *Quot*, with their Derivatives: the Adjective *Negquam*: the Substantive *Pondo*: &c. &c.

b The Plural Adjective *Mille* (*thousand*) is an *Aptot*. The Substantive *Mille* (*a thousand*) is also Indeclinable, in the Singular Number; but its Plural *Millia*. (*thousands*) is complete and regular.

146. DEFICIENCY in GENDER (132) arises from the import of many Adjectives being such as to limit their application to certain Substantives. It rests chiefly on the Neuter Gender; in which a multitude of them appear never to have been used (116).

These, in general, may be reserved for experience. *Victrix*, and *Ultrix*, are not found in the Masculine Gender; being, in the Singular Number, deficient as to the Neuter also.

147. REDUNDANT Nouns are those which have two Forms for one or more of their Cases: and the change of Form involves, in some instances, change of Gender and change of Declension.

148. Redundant Nouns may have either—

- a One Nominative declined with two sets of Oblique Cases : or—
- b Two Nominatives, with one common set of Oblique Cases : or—
- c Duplicates of both ; so as to exhibit two Forms throughout.

The last sort may more reasonably be considered as instances, each of them, two distinct Nouns. Therefore an enumeration need not be given. It is also plain that the same Irregularity, which is *Redundancy* in reference to one Noun, becomes *Deficiency*, when we refer to two Nouns.

149. Instances of Redundancy : viz.

- a Of the First sort (148, a) :

Tigr-is, -is & -idis.

Laur-us, Querc-us, Fic-us, Lac-us, Pin-us, Corn-us, and a few others, have Cases both of the Second and of the Fourth Declension. This is partially true of *Dom-us* ; the Terminations *-me* and *-mu* being not used in the Singular Number, nor *-mi* and *-mis* in the Plural.

Requi-es, -ētis & -ei is of the Third and Fifth Declension.

Acest-es, -æ & -is ; also *Orest-es, Anchis-es*, and many other Greek Proper Names (69), are of the First and Third Declensions.

Both Gender and Declension are affected in *Pen-us, -i & -ōris.*

- b Of the Second sort (148, b) :

Arbor or *Arbos* : so—*Labor, Honor, Lepor, Odor.*

Ap-is or *Ap-es* ; *Sep-s* or *Sep-es*.

Scob-s or *Scob-is* : so—*Stip-s, Gru-s.*

Cin-is or *Cin-er* ; so—*Vom-is, Pulv-is, Pub-es*, which last is sometimes declined Parisyllabically (79).

Conger or *Congr-us* ; so—*Teucer, Meleager, &c.*

150. A few Masculine Nouns have, besides their proper Plurals, Neuter Plurals also: while a few Neuter Nouns have Masculine Plurals, in addition to their own.

So—*Sibill-us, Joc-us, Loc-us, Avern-us*:—
Rastr-um, Fren-um, Fil-um, Capistr-um: all
of which have Plurals both in *-i* and in *-a*.

PRONOUNS.

151. A PRONOUN is a species of Noun, used to express that, wherewith we are supposed to be already familiar: as a *Substitute* for the ordinary Name, and to avoid the repetition of it.—The principal Pronouns are those, which distinguish the *Three Persons*.

Every thing spoken, or written, may suggest this Threefold Personal Distinction: viz. of the party *speaking*,—the party *spoken to*,—and the party *spoken of*.

152. A speaker, desiring to designate himself as *speaking*, uses, instead of his ordinary name, the FIRST PERSONAL PRONOUN: desiring to designate another as *spoken to*, he substitutes, for the name of the other, the SECOND PERSONAL PRONOUN: and desiring to designate another merely as *spoken of*, he employs, for the name of this other, the THIRD PERSONAL PRONOUN.

153. The FIRST Personal Pronoun, English, is *I*: The SECOND is *You*, or *Thou*: The THIRD is—for male—*He*,—for female—*She*,—for that which is inanimate—*It*.

Thou is comparatively obsolete; limited, at present, to formal or solemn language.

154. Every Substantive, in the Vocative Case, must, from the nature of that Case (58), be considered as of the Second Person: and every Substantive, not in the Vocative Case,—the First and Second Personal Pronouns excepted,—is of the Third Person.

155. Pronouns Substantive are declined quite irregularly, and peculiarly. The English Personal

Pronouns have Forms for the Objective Case, distinct from the Nominative (52). Also the Pronouns Adjective—*THIS* and *THAT*—are distinguished from all other English Adjectives (43), by having Plural Forms: viz. *This—these; That—those.*

156. INFLECTION

of the ENGLISH PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

SINGULAR. PLURAL.

Nom.	Poss.	Obj.	Nom.	Poss.	Obj.
1st. <i>I,</i>	<i>mine,</i>	<i>me:</i>	<i>We,</i>	<i>ours,</i>	<i>us.</i>
2d. { <i>You,</i>	<i>yours,</i>	<i>you:</i>	{ <i>Ye,</i>	<i>yours,</i>	<i>you.</i>
{ <i>Thou,</i>	<i>thine,</i>	<i>thee:</i>			
{ <i>He,</i>	<i>his,</i>	<i>him:</i>	{		
{ <i>She,</i>	<i>hers,</i>	<i>her:</i>	{		
<i>It,</i>	<i>its,</i>	<i>it.</i>	{		
					<i>They, theirs, them.</i>

157. From some of the Personal Pronouns, and of the Possessives (169), are derived the following: viz. *Myself—Ourselves; Yourself—Yourselves; Himself (or Herself, or Itself)—Themselves;* all of which serve alike for the Nominative Case, and for the Objective.

- a. The appendage *self* (Plur. *selves*) either constitutes Reciprocal Pronouns (*c.*); or merely gives additional emphasis.
- b. To the Possessives also emphasis is given, by annexing *own*: thus—*My own; Her own; Their own; &c.*
- c. RECIPROCAL Pronouns are designed each to express, in a dependent state, that which has previously filled the leading character, in the same sentence. Being thus incapable of the Subjective power, and besides, in English Grammar, not having a Possessive Case assigned to them, our Reciprocals are always Objective.

158. The RELATIVE Pronoun Substantive is declined, without distinction of Number, thus :

Nom. *Who*, Poss. *Whose*, Obj. *Whom*.

This Pronoun is also Interrogative : as—*Who comes so dark?*—In either sense, it is only applied to intelligent beings: for mere animals, as well as for inanimate things, the Adjectives *Which* and *What* are employed.

The remaining English Pronouns are Adjectives; and shall appear in the exhibition of the Latin Pronouns corresponding.

159. Latin Pronouns are extremely irregular in their Forms and Inflections: and, with the exception of these four—*Tu*, *Meus*, *Noster*, and *Nostras*,—are scarcely found in the Vocative Case. The Substantive Pronouns have no determinate Gender.

160. INFLECTION of the LATIN PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

N.	G.	D.	A&A.	N&A.	G.	D&A.
----	----	----	------	------	----	------

1st. *Ego*, *Mei*, *Mihi*, *Me*:—*Nos*, *Nostr-um or -i*, *Nobis*.

2d. *Tu*, *Tui*, *Tibi*, *Te*:—*Vos*, *Vestr-um or -i*, *Vobis*.

3d. —, *Sui*, *Sibi*, *Se*: answering for Plural likewise.

161. The Third Personal Pronoun, in Latin, is not merely Personal, but also Reciprocal; including the power vested in the English word *self* (157). It accordingly wants the Nominative Case. Moreover, having no distinct Plural Form, nor any limitation as to Gender, it may represent *HIMself*, or *HERself*, or *ITself*, or *THEMselfes*, according to the exigencies of the sentence.

162. The Latin language has no Substantives corresponding to our Personal Substantives *He*,

She, It, They; or to our Relative Substantive *Who*. The former deficiency is supplied by the Demonstrative Adjectives, five in number: which, united with some Substantive expressed or implied, signifying person or thing in general, have all the force of those Pronouns. The latter is supplied, upon the same principle, by the Relative Adjective. Thus:

Hic (vir)—this (man) ————— is equivalent to *HE*.

Illa (mulier)—that (woman) ————— to *SHE*.

Id (negotium)—that (thing) ————— to *IT*.

Isti (homines)—those (people) ————— to *THEY*.

Qui (homo)—which (person) ————— to *WHO*.

163. *Hic*—This.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
----	----	----	----	----	----

Nom. <i>Hic</i> , <i>haec</i> , <i>hoc</i> :		<i>Hi</i> , <i>hae</i> , <i>hac</i> :			
Gen. <i>Hujus</i> , <i>hujus</i> , <i>hujus</i> :		<i>Horum</i> , <i>harum</i> , <i>horum</i> :			
Acc. <i>Hunc</i> , <i>hanc</i> , <i>hoc</i> :		<i>Hos</i> , <i>has</i> , <i>hæc</i> :			
Dat. <i>Huic</i> , <i>huc</i> , <i>huc</i> :					
Abl. <i>Hoc</i> , <i>hac</i> , <i>hoc</i> :		<i>His</i> , <i>his</i> , <i>his</i> .			

164. *Is*—That.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

Nom. <i>Is</i> , <i>ea</i> , <i>id</i> :	<i>Si</i> , <i>ea</i> , <i>ea</i> :
Gen. <i>Eius</i> , <i>eius</i> , <i>eius</i> :	<i>Eorum</i> , <i>earum</i> , <i>eorum</i> :
Acc. <i>Eam</i> , <i>eam</i> , <i>id</i> :	<i>Eas</i> , <i>eas</i> , <i>ea</i> :
Dat. <i>Ei</i> , <i>ei</i> , <i>ei</i> :	<i>Eis</i> , <i>tis</i> , <i>tis</i> ; or
Abl. <i>Eo</i> , <i>ed</i> , <i>eo</i> :	<i>Eis</i> , <i>eis</i> , <i>eis</i> .

165. *Ille*—That.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

Nom. <i>Ille</i> , <i>illa</i> , <i>illud</i> :	<i>Illi</i> , <i>illa</i> , <i>illa</i> :
Gen. <i>Illus</i> , <i>illius</i> , <i>illius</i> :	<i>Illorum</i> , <i>illarum</i> , <i>illorum</i> :
Acc. <i>Illum</i> , <i>illam</i> , <i>illud</i> :	<i>Illos</i> , <i>illas</i> , <i>illa</i> :
Dat. <i>Ille</i> , <i>illi</i> , <i>illi</i> :	<i>Illeis</i> , <i>illis</i> , <i>illis</i> .
Abl. <i>Illo</i> , <i>illa</i> , <i>illo</i> :	

166. *ISTE—That*

is declined exactly like *Ille*. *IPSE* is also similarly declined; except that the Neuter, for the Nominative and Accusative Singular (instead of being *Ipsud*) is *ipsum*.

167. *Ipse (the very)*—conveys an emphasis, often expressed by the English appendage *-self*, attached to whatever Pronoun is congenial to the Substantive, with which it is united.

So— <i>Vir ipse</i>	—The man himself :
— <i>Ragina ipsa</i>	—The queen herself :
— <i>Solium ipsum</i>	—The throne itself.

168. The Relative Adjective, *Qui*, is frequently Interrogative; just as our Relatives:—*Which?*—*What?*—*Who?*—Sometimes it is indefinite, signifying *Any*: in which sense, however, as well as often in the Interrogative, the Masculine Singular is written *Quis*, and the Neuter *Quid*. The Compounds admit both *Quid* and *Quod*.

QUI—Which.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

N. <i>Qui, quæ, quod</i> :—	<i>Qui, quæ, quæ</i> :
G. <i>Cujus, cuius, eius</i> :—	<i>Quorum, querum, quorum</i> :
A. <i>Quem, quam, quod</i> :—	<i>Quos, quas, quæ</i> :
D. <i>Cui, cui, cui</i> :—	<i>Quibus, quibus, quibus</i> ; or
A. <i>Quo, quib, quo</i> . } <i>Quicis, queis, queis</i> .	

a The resemblance of these Pronouns to the Adjectives in 109, in the formation of the Genitive and Dative Cases Singular, is sufficiently obvious.

b The Pronouns Personal, Demonstrative, and Relative, are all Primitive (24).

169. From the Genitive Cases of the Personal Pronouns, and of the Interrogative, are derived six Adjectives, called Possessives: viz.

From the First Singular proceeds *Meus* (*my*):

— Plural — *Noster(our)*:

— Second Singular — *Tuus* (*your*):

— Plural — *Vester(your)*:

— Third (160) — *Surus* (161).

a The Third Personal Possessive, partaking in the various import of its Primitive *Sui*, may be rendered *His* or *his own*, *Her* or *her own*, *Its* or *its own*, *Their* or *their own*.

b From the Interrogative Singular comes *Cujus* (*Whose?* or *belonging-to-what?*).

c All these are declined like ordinary Adjectives of Three Terminations (108): except that *Meus* takes *mi* for the Vocative Singular Masculine (73).

170. There are Three Adjective Pronouns, viz.: *Nostras* (*belonging-to-our-country*), *Vestras* (*belonging-to-your-country*), and *Cujas* (*belonging-to-what-country?*),—all of them Adjectives of Two Terminations (111 & 113).

EXAMPLE.

Nostra-s, nostrāt-is.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

N. & Voc. <i>NOSTRA-s,</i>	{	<i>NOSTRAT-e:-NOSTRAT-es,-ia:-</i>
Acc. <i>NOSTRAT-em,</i>		<i>NOSTRAT-iem:</i>
Gen. <i>NOSTRAT-is:</i>		<i>NOSTRAT-iem:</i>
Dat. <i>NOSTRAT-i:</i>	{	<i>NOSTRAT-ibus.</i>
Abl. <i>NOSTRAT-e or -i.</i>		

The Two others are declined similarly.

171. To Pronouns often syllables are added, conveying emphasis: for instance,

a To the Personal Pronouns *-met* is added: as *Ego-met*; *Vos-met*; *Se-met*, &c.

b To the Nominative, *Tu*, is added *-te*, or *-temet*.

c To Ablatives Singular of the Possessives, especially when Feminine, *-pte* is added : as—
Mell-pte; *Sulf-pte*.

d To the several Cases of *Hic* is added *-ce*; those ending in *-c* admitting also *-cine*: as—*Hic-ce*, *hi-ce*, *hunc-cine*.—We meet also with *Ejus-ce* and *Hujus-ce*.

172. *Ille* and *Iste* are found compounded with various parts of *Hic*, thus: viz. *Ill-ic*, *ill-ec*, *ill-oc*, &c.—*Ist-hic*, *Ist-hæs*, *Ist-hanc*, &c.

173. *Is*, *ea*, *id*,—compounded with *-dem*—forms *Idem*, *eādem*, *īdem*: the remainder being formed regularly by attaching the appendage to the several Cases of *Is*: as—*eius-dem*, *ei-dem*, &c. In the Cases, terminating in *m*, the Compound often substitutes *n*: as—*Eun-dem*, *Earun-dem*.

174. Of *Qui* or *Quis*, are compounded *Qui-dam*, *Qui-cunque*, *Qui-libet*, *Qui-vis*;—the Primitive being regularly declined. In *Quidam* (as in *Idem*), *n* is frequently substituted for *m*.

175. From *Quis* proceed :

a *Aliquis* (whence again *Aliquispiam*), *Ne-quis*, *Numquid*, *Signis*; which take *-qua* instead of *-quæ*. *Ecquis* employs both.

b Also *Quisnam*, *Quispiam*, *-Quisque*, *Quis-quam*: wherein sometimes for *d*, before *q*, *c* is substituted: and for *m* is substituted *n*. Hence—*Quicquam*, *Quenquam*, &c.

c In all these, the several Cases of the Primitives are regularly formed. Hence, in *Quis-quid* (a very defective Pronoun), the double formation appears: viz. *Quicquid*, *cujuscum*, *quoquo*, *quidquid*.—So also—*Unus-quisque*, *uni-cuique*, *unumquemque*, &c.

VERBS.

176. Verbs denoting an action that is performed by the agent upon another, or that *passes from one to another*, are called *Transitive*.—All other Verbs are called *Intransitive*: not leading us beyond the Agent or Subject (32).

Thus: *To-give* is a Transitive Verb; *To-be*, *To-walk*, are Intransitive.

The word *Transitive* is sometimes confounded with *Active*. But the division of Verbs into *Active* and *Passive* is connected with their Form (179); while that into *Transitive* and *Intransitive* has respect to their Signification alone.

177. A Verb may be expressed so as to unite with a Subject of determinate Number and Person; and then it is called the **VERB FINITE**: as—*Tu legis*, *Thou readest*;—*Homo audit*, *The man hears*. When the Verb is so expressed, as not to refer specifically to either of the Numbers, or to any of the Persons, it is called the **VERB INFINITIVE**: as—*Dicere*, *To-say*.

178. To Latin Verbs belong *Mood*, *Tense*, *Number*, and *Person*: all of them consisting in distinctions of Termination, and all under two Forms called *Voices*.

VOICE.

179. **VOICE** is a distinction of Termination, arising out of the consideration whether the Subject (32) be *Agent* or *Patient*,—*Doer* or *Sufferer*,—*Active* or *Acted-upon*. The Form of the Verb,

accommodated to a Subject *agent*, is called the ACTIVE VOICE: and the Form, accommodated to a Subject *acted-upon*, is called the PASSIVE VOICE.

a Taking—as an instance—the Verb *To-vnquish*, and selecting *Pompey*, for its Subject,—then, in order to express *Pompey* as the *vanquish-ing* party, we employ the ACTIVE VOICE of the Latin Verb: but, to represent him as the *vanquish-ed*, we use the PASSIVE VOICE.

b It is thus evident, that, in order to be capable of the two Voices, strictly, a Verb must be *Transitive*.

c The radical Termination (199, a), for the Active Voice, is *-o*; that for the Passive is *-or*.

180. For Intransitive Verbs, the Active Form seems to have been generally chosen. Several of them, however, prefer the *Passive Form*.

a These latter are conceived to have been originally *Passive Verbs*, in the strict sense; which, in consequence of their *Active Voices* having become obsolete, *laid aside* their Passive relation. On this supposition they have been called DEONENT VERBS.

b If we suppose *Læt-o*—active—*To delight*,—then *Læt-or*—passive—will signify *To-be-delighted*. But—supposing *Læt-o* to have become obsolete—then *Læt-or*, losing the relation, which the Verb in *-or* properly bears to the Verb in *-o*, would easily degenerate into a mere Intransitive; and come to be translated *To-rejoice*.

c Intransitive Verbs in *-o* are commonly called NEUTER VERBS.

NUMBER and PERSON.

181. NUMBER and PERSON, in the Verb, are merely varieties in the Termination, accommodated to those properties in its Subject. Therefore—as in Nouns—so in Verbs, there are *Two Numbers* (39); and in each Number *Three Persons* (152).

Thus the Latin Verb, importing *To-walk*, adapted to the Pronouns Personal Singular—*First* and *Se-*

cond respectively—is written (I walk)—*Ambul-o*;—(You walk)—*Ambul-as*: but for any other Singular Noun—(e. g. He walks, or she walks, or Caesar walks)—it is written *Ambul-at*.—So, in the Plural Number,—(We walk) *Ambul-amus*;—(Ye walk) *Ambul-atis*;—(They walk) *Ambul-ant*.

TENSE.

182. TENSE is a variety in Termination, intended to mark the Time connected with the action.—Latin Verbs have Five Tenses: one for present time, viz. the *Present*; three for time past, viz. the *Preter-imperfect*, the *Preter-perfect*, and the *Preter-pluperfect*; together with one for time to come, viz. the *Future*.

183. The PRESENT TENSE (or *Present-imperfect*—see 194) expresses the action as now in performance. So—*Ego vis-o*,—*I visit* or *do-visit* or *am-visiting*.

184. The PRETER-IMPERFECT TENSE expresses the action as being in performance, at some time or times past. So—*Ego vis-ēbam*,—*I visited* or *did-visit* or *was-visiting* or *used-to-visit*.

185. The PRETER-PERFECT TENSE expresses the action as completed (194). So—*Ego vis-i*,—*I visited* or *have-visited* or *did-visit*.

186. The PRETER-PLUPERFECT TENSE expresses the action as done at a time previous to some other time or action—also past. So—*Ego vis-ēram*,—*I had visited*.

187. The FUTURE TENSE expresses the action as to be in performance at some time to come. So—*Ego vis-am*,—*I shall* or *will visit* or *be-visiting*.

The Latin Tenses are not to be considered as absolutely limited to the English representations,

that have been just given. Especially in distinguishing from each other Tenses, that import only different modifications of the same time, laws of unvarying precision cannot safely be applied. Compare (for instance) 184 with 185.

MOOD.

188. Mood is a variety in Termination, appropriated to certain differences of manner, under which the action may be expressed. These differences have produced Three Latin Moods, viz. the *Indicative*, the *Imperative*, and the *Subjunctive*.

The error of admitting an *Infinitive Mood*—as inconsistent with the true nature of Mood, and with the correct primary division of the Verb into *Finite* and *Infinitive* (177)—is now too generally acknowledged to need being insisted on.

189. The INDICATIVE MOOD is employed for simply *Asserting* or *Declaring*. It is made also to serve the purpose of *Interrogating*.

a The *Declarative* import of this Mood appears in the examples of the Tenses (183—187); those having been given all in the Indicative Mood.

b The *Interrogative* power is provided for by employing, in immediate construction with the Verb, —sometimes even in orthographical union with it—a Particle (33) importing Doubt. Thus—*ANNE vos legitis*, or *Legitimes nos*, asks the Question *Do ye read?* while the import of *Yas legitis* would only be the Declaration *Ye read*.

190. The IMPERATIVE MOOD expresses desire, on the part of the speaker, that the action take place. So—*Ite—Go*; *Cave—Beware*.

191. The SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD expresses the action not absolutely; but as involved in some other action. In this Form the Verb is subjoined, in a state of dependance, to another Verb; by the agency of a connective word, fitted for the pur-

pose. So—*Si obsecret*—Though she beseech ; *Quasi esset*—As if it were.

192. The *Indicative* and *Subjunctive* Moods have —each of them—the Five Tenses; complete in the Numbers and Persons. The *Imperative* has no distinction of Tense; nor is it capable of the First Person.—As for the *Verb Infinitive*—it has but three Terminations: one called *Present* (or *Imperfect*—see 194), representing the action *as in performance*, whether now or at some time back,—and therefore answering to both the *Present* and *Preter-imperfect* (183, 184) of the *Finite Verb*: the other called *Preter-perfect*, representing the action as completed; and corresponding to both the *Preter-perfect* and *Preter-plusperfect* (185, 186) of the *Finite Verb*.

PARTICIPLES, GERUNDS, and SUPINES.

193. Attached to Verbs in general are a set of Verbal Nouns. The most important of these are Four Adjectives; which, from participating in Tense with the Verb, are called **PARTICIPLES**. These are the **PARTICIPLE PRESENT** (or *Imperfect*—see 194), and **PARTICIPLE FUTURE**, belonging to the *Active Voice*: the **PARTICIPLE PERFECT**, and the **PARTICIPLE in-dus (e)**, belonging to the *Passive Voice*.

Thus:—The *Participles*, derived from the Verb signifying *To-love*, when joined each as an Adjective to the name of a person, import as follows: viz,

- a The *Participle Present*—*ama-ne*—describes the person as *loving*.
- b The *Participle Future*—*ama-turus*—describes him as *about-to-love*, or *intending-to-love*, or *destined-to-love*.

- c The *Participle Perfect*—*amā-tus*—describes him as *loved*, or *being-loved*, or *having-been-loved*.
- d The *Participle in -dus*—*ama-dus*—describes him as *being* (actually now) *loved*, or *to-be-loved*.
- e The Participle in *-dus* is commonly called a Future Participle. As it imports the *proceeding* of the action, but does not extend to its completion, it may easily involve more or less of Future Time, just as *Perfect Tenses* involve Past Time. But its Etymology (242, c) seems to determine its relation to the Participle Present.

194. On the NAMES of the TENSES.

The term *Present* seems not so radically distinguished from *Preter-imperfect*, nor *Preter-perfect* from *Preter-pluperfect*, by the difference of the Time denoted by each; as both of the latter terms are distinguished from both of the former, on the ground of the *completion* or *non-completion* of the action. Accordingly, in the Verb Infinitive, the *Present* and *Preter-imperfect* are one Tense; and so are the *Preter-perfect* and *Preter-pluperfect*. Moreover the *Preter-perfect* often indicates Past Time so merely in reference to *completion*, that some have thought it might be called *Present-perfect*. However, the *Completeness* being never absolutely separable from the *Past*, I am satisfied with the ordinary name of this Tense. But for the (commonly called) *Present* of the *Verb Infinitive* (under which the distinction between *Present* and *Past* is sunk, and *Imperfection* alone obtruded), I should decidedly prefer the name of the *Imperfect Tense*. Upon the same principle I am sure the (commonly called) *Present Participle* should be called the *Imperfect Participle Active*; and that the Participle in *-dus* should be called the *Imperfect Participle Passive* (193, e). Applying the principle to the Finite Verb, I would name the (commonly called) *Present Tense* the *Present-imperfect Tense*.

195. The Verba called DEPONENT (180, a), notwithstanding their Passive Form, are furnished with the two Active Participles: but several of them have not the Participle in *-dus*.

196. The Neutral Singular Terminations of the Participle in *-dus* appear frequently used as Cases of a Defective Noun Substantive; under the appellations of the GERUND in *-dum*, the GERUND in *-di*, and the GERUND in *-do* respectively.

197. Also there belongs to the Verb a Defective Noun Substantive, of the Fourth Declension, called the SUPINE; limited to the two Cases, which end in *-um* and in *-a* respectively. The Supine in *-um* is called the FORMER SUPINE; and the Supine in *-a* the LATTER SUPINE.

CONJUGATION.

198. The putting of a Verb through its several Terminations is called the *Conjugating* of it: and the different plans, according to which this is performed (261), are called the CONJUGATIONS. Thus *Conjugation* is to Verbs, what *Declension* is to Nouns.

199. The leading parts of the Verb in *-o* (*a*) are—the *Present* and *Preter-perfect Finite*, in the Indicative Mood;—the *Present* (or *Imperfect*) *Infinitive*;—and the *Supine*. Of these the Infinitive suffices to distinguish the *Conjugation*; and the three others are Roots, from which the whole Verb resolves itself into Three Branches, called respectively the *Present Line*, the *Preter Line*, and the *Supine Line*.

a The Verb Infinitive, simple as it is in signification (177), is not the ultimate Root of the Latin Verb. This Root is the *Present Tense Indicative, First Person Singular*; and accordingly this is the part referred to (179, c), where the Terminations *-o* and *-on* are assigned to the Active and Passive Voices respectively.

200. The leading parts of the Verb in *-or* are the *Indicative Present*—the *Infinitive Present*—and the *Participle Perfect*: which are, however, themselves also derived from three of the leading parts of the Verb in *-o*.

The uniformity of the plan upon which all the *derivative* parts of all regular Verbs are formed from the *primitive*, may be absolutely depended on: being so precise, that, when the four parts above specified (199) are known, all the remaining parts may be traced, in both Voices, by invariable rules common to all Verbs.

201. There are FOUR CONJUGATIONS (198), distinguished from each other by the Penultimate Vowel of the Infinitive Present. This Vowel,

In the 1st. Conjugation, is *a* long; as—*Amāre*:
 In the 2d. Conjugation, is *e* long; as—*Delēre*:
 In the 3d. Conjugation, is *e* short; as—*Petēre*:
 In the 4th. Conjugation, is *i* long; as—*Audīre*.

202. The Verb throughout is resolvable into certain constituent parts. These are sometimes no more than Two: nor do they ever exceed Four.

a The First in order, of the constituent parts, is the Root of the *Individual Verb*; unchangeable, and appearing through the entire:

The Second is the Characteristic of the *Line* (199)—whether *Preter* or *Supine*:

The Third is the Formative of the *Tense*: and

The Fourth is the Termination, for *Number*, and *Person*.—In the Verbal Nouns, of course, this Termination is for *Case*.

b In several Verbs, the Root suffices for the *Preter Line*, without any special Characteristic. In such Verbs, the constituent parts cannot exceed Three: as—*Leg-erā-mus*: while, in some of the Inflections of all Verbs, the Termination for *Number* and *Person* sufficing for the Formative of *Tense* also, the number is frequently reduced to Two: as—*Leg-am*.

c Of these constituent parts, the First being perfectly arbitrary,—the Second (where it exists) turning not so much upon the Particular Conjugation, as upon rules of formation in which the Four Conjugations participate,—and the Fourth being, with few exceptions, the same in them all,—hence it follows that in the Third, viz. the Formative of the Tense, it is that the differences of *Conjugation* are chiefly developed.

203.

SYNOPSIS

of the

FOUR CONJUGATIONS:

The FORMATIVES and TERMINATIONS ACTIVE.

In this Synopsis the Terminations are printed in Italics : the *Formatives* in Roman. But when the *Formatives* are also Terminations, they are also given in Italics. The model for each Conjugation should be studied distinctly; before recourse is had to any Actual Verb for exemplification.

To the Third Conjugation belong some Verbs in *-io*. These retain the *i* in the parts of the Present Line marked thus (*) in the Synopsis. The mark, as attached to the *Preter-imperfect* and *Future Indicative*, as also to the *Present Subjunctive*, is intended to affect the entire Tense. In the parts thus affected the Model for the Third Conjugation conforms to that for the Fourth.

PRESENT LINE.

Indicative Mood.—Present Tense.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

1st.	2d.	3d.	1st.	2d.	3d.
C. 1. -o,	-as,	-at:	-āmus,	-atis,	-ant.
—2. -eo,	-es,	-et:	-ēmus,	-etis,	-ent.
—3. -*o,	-is,	-it:	-īmus.	-itis,	-*unt.
—4. -io,	-is,	-it:	-īmus	-itis,	-iunt.

Preter-imperfect.

C. 1. āb-am,	{	-as, -at:	-āmus, -atis,	-ant.
—2. ēb-am,				
—3. *ēb-am,				
—4. iēb-am,				

Future.

C. 1. āb-o,	{	-is, -it:	-īmus, -itis,	-unt.
—2. ēb-o,				
—3. -*am,				
—4. -iam,				

Imperative Mood.

C. 1. (192)-a or -āto, -ato:	{	-e or -ēto, -eto:	-āte or -atōte, -anto.	-ent.
—2. — e or -ēto, -eto:				
—3. — e or -īto, -īto:				
—4. — i or īto, -īto:				

Subjunctive Mood.—Present Tense.

C. 1. -em,	{	-es, -et:	-ēmus, -etis,	-ent.
—2. e-am,				
—3. *am,				
—4. i-am,				

Preter-imperfect.

C. 1. ār-em,	{	-es, -et:	-ēmus, -etis,	-ent.
—2. ēr-em,				
—3. īr-em,				
—4. ir-em,				

VERB INFINITIVE: Present or Imperfect.

C. 1. -āre. —2. -ēre. —3. -ēre. —4. -ire.

204. PRETER LINE:

Same Table serving for all the Conjugations.

Indicative Mood.

SINGULAR. PLURAL.

Perf. -i,	-isti, -it :	-imus, -istis, -erunt or -ere.
Plup. ēr-am,	-as, -at :	-āmus, -atis, -ant.

Subjunctive Mood.

Perf. ēr-im,	{ -is, -it :	-imus, -itis, -int.
Plup. iss-em,	{ -es, -et :	-ēmus, -etis, -ent.
Fut. ēr-o,	-is, -it :	-imus, -itis, -int.

VERB INFINITIVE.

Perf. and Plup. -isse. Fut. -ūrum esse.

The Future Infinitive is not properly an Inflection; but an expression made up of two words, to be explained hereafter; bringing it under the Supine Line.

205. SYNOPSIS: &c.

The VERBAL NOUNS: whereof some belong to the ACTIVE Voice, some to the PASSIVE.

Present Line.	C. 1. Part. Pres.	Part. in <i>dus</i> .	Gerunds.		
			-dus :	-di, -do, -dum.	
	— 2. en-s :				
	— 3. *en-s :				
	— 4. ien-s :				
Supine Line.	Sup. form.	Sup. lat.	Part. Fut.	Part. Fut.	Part. Perf.
	-um :	-u :	-urus :		-us.

The Participle Present is an Adjective of Two Terminations, forming its Genitive by changing -s into -tis (113). The other Participles are Adjectives of Three Terminations.

206.

SYNOPSIS : &c.

The FORMATIVES and TERMINATIONS PASSIVE.

PRESENT LINE.

Indicative Mood.—Present Tense.

- | | |
|------------|---|
| C. 1. -or, | -āris or -are, -atur: -amur, -amīni, -antur. |
| —2. -eor, | -ēris or -ere, -etur: -emur, -emīni, -entur. |
| —3. -*or, | -ēris er -ere, -itur: -imur, -imīni, -*untur. |
| —4. -ior, | -īris or -ire, -itūr: -imur, -imīni, -iuntur. |

Preter-imperfect.

- C. 1. *āb-ar*,
 —2. *ēb-ar*,
 —3. **eb-ar*,
 —4. *iēb-ar*, } -*aris* or -*are*, -*atur*: -*amur*, -*amini*, -*antur*.

Future.

- | | |
|--|---|
| C. 1. <i>āb-or,</i>
—2. <i>ēb-or,</i>
—3. <i>-*ar,</i>
—4. <i>i-ar,</i> | { - <i>ēris</i> , <i>or-ere</i> , <i>-itur</i> : - <i>imur</i> , - <i>imīni</i> , - <i>untur</i> .
- <i>ēris</i> or <i>-ere</i> , <i>-etur</i> : - <i>emur</i> , - <i>emīni</i> , - <i>entur</i> . |
|--|---|

Imperative Mood.

- | | | |
|------------|---------------------|------------------|
| C.1. (192) | -ärē or-ator,-ator: | -amīni, -antor. |
| -2. — | -ērē or-etor,-etor: | -emīni, -entor. |
| -3. — | -ěrē or-itor,-itor: | -imīni, -*untor. |
| -4. — | -irē or-itor,-itor: | -imīni, -juntor. |

Subjunctive Mood.—Present Tense.

- | | |
|------------|--|
| C. 1. -er, | -ēris or -ere, -etur: -emur, -emīni, -entur. |
| —2. e-ar, | |
| —3. -*ar, | { -āris or -are, -atur: -amur, -amīni, -antur. |
| —4. i-ar. | |

Preter-imperfect.

- | | | |
|----------------------|---|--|
| C. 1. <i>är-er</i> , | } | -ēris or -ere, -etur: -emur, -emīni, -entur. |
| -2. <i>ēr-er</i> , | | |
| -3. <i>ĕr-er</i> , | | |
| -4. <i>ir-er</i> , | | |

VERB INFINITIVE: *Present* or *Imperfect*.

- C. 1. -āri. — 2. -ēri. — 3. -i. — 4. -iri.**

207. The Passive Voice, in strictness, does not extend beyond the Present Line: the remainder of what is commonly so called being conducted, not by Inflection, but by the combination of various parts of the SUBSTANTIVE VERB with the *Participle Perfect*.

The exemplification (214) will be found quite analogous to the expedient which the English Language, from necessity, employs throughout (258): as—*Am loved*:—*Be taught*:—*Were conducted*: &c. &c.

208. Some pupils may choose to try their acquaintance with the Models, by their own application of them to a few Verbs; without consulting the subsequent detailed Examples (210&seq.), and before they enter into the peculiarities generally connected with the formation of the *Preter* and the *Supine* (209). To such the following Verbs are proposed; as not having any thing, in *Preter* or *Supine Characteristic*, that could embarrass the experiment.

The Model will suffice for the entire of the following Verbs: viz:

1st. CONJ.—for JUV-o; if, for the *Supine* Line, the last Radical be changed into t (thus—JUV-o, JUT-um, &c.):—and for NEX-o; if, for the *Preter* Line, u be introduced after the Root (thus—NEX-o, NEXU-i, &c.).

2d. CONJ.—for VID-eo; if, for the *Supine* Line, the last Radical be changed into s (thus—VID-eo, VIS-um, &c.):—for MULC-eo; if, for both *Preter* and *Supine* Lines, the last Radical be changed into s (thus—MULC-eo, MULS-i, MULS-um, &c.):—and for JUB-eo; if, for the same purposes, the last Radical be changed into ss (thus—JUB-eo, JUSS-i, JUSS-um, &c.).

3d. CONJ.—for VIS-o; without any provisional change (thus—VIS-o, VIS-i, VIS-um, &c.); for VERT-o; if, for the *Supine* Line, the last Radical be changed into s (thus—VERT-o, VERS-

um, &c) :—and for QUAT-*io*; if, for both *Preter* and *Supine Lines*, the last Radical be changed into *ss* (thus—QUAT-*io*, QUASS-*i*, QUASS-*um*, &c).

4th. CONJ.—for VEN-*io*; if, for the *Supine Line*, *t* be introduced after the Root (thus—VEN-*io*, VENT-*um*, &c) :—and for SEP-*io*; if, for the *Preter Line* *s*—and for the *Supine Line* *t*—be introduced after the Root (thus—SEP-*io*, SEPS-*i*, SEPT-*um*, &c).

By attaching successively, to the Roots (distinguished by Capitals) of the Verbs just specified, the appendages whereof the Synopsis consists,—the trifling further provision, occasionally required for the *Preter* and *Supine Lines*, being also taken into consideration,—the Inflections of those Verbs may be set forth in complete detail.

209. The great majority of Verbs have a Characteristic for the *Preter-perfect Tense*, and for the *Supine*: the former of which is retained throughout the *Preter Line*; and the latter throughout the *Supine Line*.

210. **EXAMPLES**
of the FOUR CONJUGATIONS.

In these Examples the Roots are printed in Capitals: the Characteristics and Formatives are both in Roman, but separated from each other by the Hyphen: the Terminations are in Italics. When the Formatives are also the Terminations, they are also in Italics. See 202, a.

The Example of each Conjugation should be studied distinctly.

For the mode of applying the English import, attached to each Tense, to the different Numbers and Persons of each, Rules will be given hereafter. At present the attempt to do so is not adviseable.

THE LEADING PARTS (199).

	Ind. Pr.	Inf. Pr.	Ind. Perf.	Sup.
C. 1.	AM-o:	AM- <i>are</i> :	AM <i>āv</i> -i:	AM <i>āt</i> -um.
—2.	DEL-eo:	DEL- <i>ēre</i> :	DEL <i>ēv</i> -i:	DEL <i>ēt</i> -um.
—3	PET-o:	PET- <i>ēre</i> :	PET <i>īv</i> -i:	PET <i>īt</i> -um.
—4.	AUD-io:	AUD- <i>īre</i> :	AUD <i>īv</i> -i:	AUD <i>īt</i> -um.

- a It will be observed that the Roots (AM-, DEL-, PET-, AUD-) are prefixed throughout the whole Verb.
- b The Roots, with the Preter Characteristics subjoined (AMAV-, DELEV-, PETIV-, AUDIV-), are prefixed throughout the Preter Line.—With this the Passive Voice is not concerned.
- c The Roots, with the Supine Characteristics subjoined (AMAT-, DELET-, PETIT-, AUDIT-), are prefixed throughout the Supine Line.

ACTIVE VOICE.

211. **PRESENT LINE.**

[Revert to Synopsis (203).]

Indicative Mood.—Present Tense.

C. 1.	AM-o,	AM-as,	&c.	Love, or <i>Am loving</i> .
—2.	DEL-eo,	DEL-es,	&c.	<i>Blot</i> , or &c.
—3.	PET-o,	PET-is,	&c.	<i>Seek</i> , or &c.
—4.	AUD-io,	AUD-is,	&c.	<i>Hear</i> , or &c.

Preter-imperfect.

- C. I. AM-ābam, AM-abas, &c. *Loved, or Was loving.*
 —2. DEL-ēbam, DEL-ebas, &c. *Blotted, or &c.*
 —3. PET-ēbam, PET-ebas, &c. *Sought, or &c.*
 —4. AUD-iēbam, AUD-iebas, &c. *Heard, or &c.*

Future.

- C. I. AM-ābo, AM-abis, &c. *Will or Shall love.*
 —2. DEL-ēbo, DEL-ebis, &c. ——— blot.
 —3. PET-ām, PET-es, &c. ——— seek.
 —4. AUD-iām, AUD-ies, &c. ——— hear.

Imperative Mood.

- C. I. AM-a or AM-āte, &c. *Love.*
 —2. DEL-e or DEL-ēto, &c. *Blot.*
 —3. PET-e or PET-ētō, &c. *Seek.*
 —4. AUD-i or AUD-ētō, &c. *Hear.*

Subjunctive Mood.—Present Tense.

- C. I. AM-em, AM-es, &c. *Love, or Be loving.*
 —2. DEL-eam, DEL-eas, &c. *Blot, or &c.*
 —3. PET-am, PET-as, &c. *Seek, or &c.*
 —4. AUD-iām, AUD-ias, &c. *Hear, or &c.*

Preter-imperfect.

- C. I. AM-ārem, AM-ares, &c. *Loved, or Were loving.*
 —2. DEL-ērem, DEL-ères, &c. *Blotted, or &c.*
 —3. PET-ērem, PET-ères, &c. *Sought, or &c.*
 —4. AUD-iārem, AUD-ires, &c. *Heard, or &c.*

VERB INFINITIVE: Present or Imperfect.

(given already,—210)

PRETER LINE (210, b).

Indicative Mood—Preter-perfect Tense.

- C. I. AM-āv-i, AM-āv-isti, &c. *Loved, or Have loved.*
 —2. DEL-ēv-i, DEL-ēv-isti, &c. *Blotted, or &c.*
 —3. PET-iv-i, PET-iv-isti, &c. *Sought, or &c.*
 —4. AUD-iv-i, AUD-iv-isti, &c. *Heard, or &c.*

Preter-pluperfect.

- C. 1. Amav-ēram, AMAV-eras, &c. *Had loved.*
 —2. Delev-ēram, DELEV-eras, &c. —blotted.
 —3. Petiv-ēram, PETIV-eras, &c. —sought.
 —4. Audiv-ēram, AUDIV-eras, &c. —heard.

Subjunctive Mood.—Preter-perfect Tense.

- C. 1. Amav-ērim, AMAV-eris, &c. *Loved, or Have loved.*
 —2. Delev-ērim, DELEV-eris, &c. *Blotted, or &c.*
 —3. Petiv-ērim, PETIV-eris, &c. *Sought, or &c.*
 —4. Audiv-ērim, AUDIV-eris, &c. *Heard, or &c.*

Preter-pluperfect.

- C. 1. Amav-issem, AMAV-issem, &c. *Had loved.*
 —2. Delev-issem, DELEV-issem, &c. —blotted.
 —3. Petiv-issem, PETIV-issem, &c. —sought.
 —4. Audiv-issem, AUDIV-issem, &c. —heard.

Future.

- C. 1. Amav-ēro, AMAV-eris, &c. *Shall have loved.*
 —2. Delev-ēro, DELEV-eris, &c. —blotted.
 —3. Petiv-ēro, PETIV-eris, &c. —sought.
 —4. Audiv-ēro, AUDIV-eris, &c. —heard.

VERB INFINITIVE.

Preter-perfect & -pluperfect.

- C. 1. Amav-isse : *To have loved.*
 —2. Delev-isse : —blotted.
 —3. Petiv-isse : —sought.
 —4. Audiv-isse : —heard.

Future.

- C. 1. Amāt-ūrum esse, *To be about to love.*
 —2. Delet-ūrum esse, —blot.
 —3. Petit-ūrum esse, —seek.
 —4. Audit-ūrum esse, —hear.

212. THE VERBAL NOUNS.

PRESENT LINE.

Part. Present. Part. in -dus.

- C. 1. AM-ans, — *Loving.* AM-andus, — *To be loved.*
 — 2. DEL-ens, — *Blotting.* DEL-endus, — *blotted.*
 — 3. PET-ens, — *Seeking.* PET-endus, — *sought.*
 — 4. AUD-iens, — *Hearing.* AUD-iendus, — *heard.*

Gerunds.

- C. 1. AM-andi, *Of loving:* AM-ando, *To or for—In or*
AM-andum, To love. by loving:
 — 2. DEL-endi, *Of blotting:* DEL-endo, *To or &c.*
DEL-endum, To blot. — blotting:
 — 3. PET-endi, *Of seeking:* PET-endo, *To or &c.*
PET-endum, To seek. — seeking:
 — 4. AUD-iendi, *Of hearing:* AUD-iendo, *To or &c.*
AUD-iendum, To hear. — hearing :

SUPINE LINE (210, c).

Sup. former. Sup. latter.

- C. 1. AMāt-um, — *To love.* AMat-u, — *To be loved.*
 — 2. DELēt-um, — *blot.* DElet-u, — *blotted.*
 — 3. PETit-um, — *seek.* PETit-u, — *sought.*
 — 4. AUDit-um, — *hear.* AUDit-u, — *heard.*

Part. Future.

Part. Perfect.

- C. 1. Amat-ūrus, — *About to love.* Amat-us, — *Loved.*
 — 2. Delet-ūrus, — *blot.* Delet-us, — *Blotted.*
 — 3. PETit-ūrus, — *seek.* PETit-us, — *Sought.*
 — 4. AUDit-ūrus, — *hear.* AUDit-us, — *Heard.*

With the translations given for the Gerunds and Supines, the pupil may be allowed to content himself, however incongruous they may appear, till he obtain some general insight into Latin Construction.

213. THE VERB PASSIVE
PRESENT LINE.

[Revert to Synopsis (206).]

Indicative Mood.—Present Tense.

- C.1. AM-or, AM-āris or AM-are, &c.— *Am loved.*
- 2. DEL-eor, DEL-ēris or DEL-ere, &c.— — *blotted.*
- 3. PET-or, PET-ēris or PET-era, &c.— — *sought.*
- 4. AUD-iōr, AUD-īris or AUD-iare, &c.— — *heard.*

Preter-imperfect.

- C.1. AM-ābar, AM-abāris or AM-abare, &c. *Was loved.*
- 2. DEL-ēbar, DEL-ebāris or DEL-ebare, &c.— *blotted.*
- 3. PET-ēbar, PET-ebāris or PET-ebare, &c.— *sought.*
- 4. AUD-iēbar, AUD-iebāris or AUD-iebare, &c.— *heard.*

Future.

- C.1. AM-ābor, AM-abēris or, &c. *Will or shall be loved.*
- 2. DEL-ēbor, DEL-ebēris or, &c. — *blotted.*
- 3. PET-āv, PET-ēris or, &c. — *sought.*
- 4. AUD-iāv, AUD-iēris or, &c. — *heard.*

Imperative Mood.

- C.1. AM-āre or AM-ator, &c. *Be loved.*
- 2. DEL-ēre or DEL-eator, &c. — *blotted.*
- 3. PET-ēre or PET-iator, &c. — *sought.*
- 4. AUD-iēre or AUD-iator, &c. — *heard.*

Subjunctive Mood.—Present Tense.

- C.1. AM-er, AM-ēris or AM-ere, &c. *Be loved.*
- 2. DEL-eār, DEL-ērēris or DEL-eare, &c. — *blotted.*
- 3. PET-āv, PET-ēris or PET-are, &c. — *sought.*
- 4. AUD-iār, AUD-iēris or AUD-iare, &c. — *heard.*

Preter-imperfect.

- C.1. AM-ārer, AM-ārēris or AM-ārere, &c. *Were loved.*
- 2. DEL-ērer, DEL-ērēris or DEL-ērere, &c. — *blotted.*
- 3. PET-ērer, PET-ērēris or PET-ērere, &c. — *sought.*
- 4. AUD-iārer, AUD-iēris or AUD-iare, &c. — *heard.*

VERB INFINITIVE. *Present or Imperfect.*

- C.1. AM-āri, *To be loved.* 2. DEL-ēri, *To be blotted.*
- 3. PET-i, — *sought.* 4. AUD-i, — *heard.*

**214. THE COMPOUND EXPRESSIONS,
serving for the remainder of the Passive Voice.
(Revert to 207).-**

The law of *Order*, which determines the Exemplification of these to this place, it may be well for the learner, on his first perusal of the Grammar, to infringe, by omitting this Section.—At least it should be postponed till the *Verb Substantive* has been committed to memory.

Preter-perfect :—*Have been loved.*

	Singular.	Plural.
Amat- <u>us</u>	<i>sum</i> or <i>fui</i> ,	<i>sumus</i> or <i>fūimus</i> ,
	<i>es</i> or <i>fueristi</i> ,	<i>estis</i> or <i>fueristis</i> ,
ve.	<i>est</i> or <i>fuit</i> :	<i>sunt</i> or <i>fuerunt</i> or <i>fuerē</i> .

Preter-pluperfect :—*Had been loved.*

Ind. *eram* or *fuérām*, *erāmus* or *fuerāmus*,
eras or *fueras*, *eratis* or *fueratis*,
erat or *fuerat*: *erant* or *fuerant*.

Preter-perfect :—*Have been loved.*

Amat-us sim or *fuerim*, **Amat-i** simus or *fuerimus*,
sis or *fueris*, **sitis** or *fueritis*,
sit or *fuerit*: **A**sint or *fuerint*.

Preter-pluperfect :—*Had been loved.*

Axat-us	<i>essem or fuissem,</i>	<i>essēmus or fuissēmus,</i>
	<i>esses or fuisses,</i>	<i>essetis or fuissetis,</i>
	<i>essel or fuisset:</i>	<i>essent or fuissent.</i>

Future :—*Shall have been loved.*

<i>Amatis</i>	<i>ero</i>	<i>or fuerō</i>	<i>Amatis</i>	<i>erimus</i>	<i>or fuerimus,</i>
	<i>eris</i>	<i>or fueris,</i>		<i>eritis</i>	<i>or fueritis,</i>
	<i>erit</i>	<i>or fuerit:</i>		<i>erunt</i>	<i>or fuerint.</i>

VERB INFINITIVE.

P.-perf.&-plup. *Amat-um esse* or *fuisse*; *To have been loved.*

Future. *Amat-um iri*: *To be (about to be) loved.*

In the expression for the Infinitive Future, *Amatum* is not the *Participle* (207); but the *Supine*: and *iri* is not a part of the Verb Substantive; but the Infinitive Passive of *Eo* (280).

In the System just exemplified, difference of Conjugation produces no variety whatever: therefore the exhibition of one Verb serves every purpose.

215. The Order of the several parts of the Verb, just given, has been determined principally by their orthographical relation; for the purpose of suggesting more readily the system, by which they are successively derived: as the subsequent Rules for tracing the Tenses, &c. will shew.—The pursuance of this order, in the first instance, will considerably facilitate the committing of the Forms to memory.

When the tracing of the Derivatives from the Roots is not the object, the following arrangement of Voice, Mood, and Tense, may be adopted with advantage:

1st.—Active: The Finite Verb—Mood by Mood; and each Mood—Tense by Tense; according to the order already assigned to the Moods (188), and to the Tenses (182). Afterwards the Verb Infinitive—Tense by Tense.

2d.—Mixed: The Verbal Nouns—just as they have already appeared (212).

3d.—Passive:—just as the Active.

INFLECTION of the ENGLISH VERB.

216. English Verbs are not accommodated with Inflections for Mood; nor for Number, nor (except in one instance) for Person. The varieties are all comprised in Five: namely, two Finite Tenses—Present and Past—(the Present having an additional variety for the Third Person Singular); and two Participles—Present (or Imperfect) and Perfect. The Form, however, of the Perfect Participle being, in what are considered the Regular Verbs, the same with that of the Past Tense Finite, there are usually but Four Terminations.

217. For the *Present Tense* Finite the Verb Infinitive serves: and for this there is no specific Termination.—It forms the Third Person Singular (216)—

a By adding *-s*; as—*Sing, sing-s; Live, live-s*: or—according to the regulation for *Nouns* of certain Terminations (41, *a*)—by adding *-es*; as—*Teach, teach-es; Stud-y, stud-ies*. Also *Do, do-es; Go, go-es*, &c.

b Anciently *-eth* was added for the Third Person; as also—connected with the use of *Thou*—*-est* was added for the Second Person; final *-e*, however, being discarded. So—*Fasten-est, fasten-eth; Lov-est, lov-eth*.—See also 220.

Of this latter mode of Inflection *Dost* and *doth, Hast* and *hath*, are examples: being but contracted forms of *Do-est, Hav-est*, &c.

218. The *Past Tense*—serving also for the *Participle Perfect*—is formed by adding *-ed* to the Verb Infinitive: as—*Finish, finish-ed*. *E* final, however,

is discarded ; as—*Beguile, beguil-ed* : and the analogy of *Nouns*, respecting -y final (41, a) is observed ; as—*Var-y, var-i-ed*.—See also 220.

[Hence, by Syncope, *Paid, Said, &c.*]

219. The *Participle Present* (or *Imperfect*—see 194) is formed by adding -ing to the Verb Infinitive ; final -e being discarded : as—*Walk-ing, Leav-ing*.—See also 220.

220. Verbs, terminating in a Consonant, which is written single, but to which *Accent* conveys a sound as if it were double, do actually double that consonant in adding the formative syllables : as—*Rebel-lest, Prefer-reth, Commit-ted*. Custom has extended this to some others : as—*Cavil-led, Cancel-led, Worship-ping, &c.*

ENGLISH IRREGULAR VERBS.

221. English Verbs are considered *Irregular*, when they form the *Past Tense*, or the *Participle Perfect*, otherwise than as the General Rule (218) directs. They are comparatively few ; and almost all—that is, the Simple ones—monosyllables.

The Irregularity may consist merely in *Contraction*, whereby all Increment is removed : but is often evinced in such a *Change*, as is not even remotely referable to the General Rule.—The latter class usually have the Participle Perfect distinct from the Past Tense.

222. The *Contraction* is conducted, either—

- a By cutting off -ed entirely ; a mode adopted by some Verbs in -d and in -t, whereby both Tense and Participle become identified with the Verb Infinitive :—(Ex. in 224, a).

- b* By substituting *-t* for *-ed*; in which case it is usual for Verbs, ending with two Consonants, to discard the latter.—Ex. in 224, *b*.
- c* With each of these may be combined the shortening of a Diphthongal or Double-vowel sound; by omitting one of the Vowels, either in the orthography or in the utterance.—Ex. in 224, *c*.
- d* A few Verbs are to be met with, which only some slight peculiarities prevent from being included, strictly, in one or other of the Classes just specified.—Ex. in 224, *d*.
- e* One more mode of formation may be recognised as **Contraction**; viz.—by applying the Termination *-ght*—preceded by *au*, if *a* be in the Verb—otherwise, preceded by *ou*.—Most of the Verbs so inflected have also slight peculiarities.—Ex. in 224, *e*.

223. The *Changes* are—one or other of the two following: viz.—either—

- a* The change of a Vowel in the Root: which may be attended with the removing, or the adding, of *-e* final.—This affects *Tense*, or *Participle*, or both.—Ex. in 225; *a, b & c*.
- b* The Termination *-en* employed for the Participle; *d* or *t* preceding being doubled. In some Verbs the *e* is omitted.—Ex. in 225, *e*.—In some Verbs these two changes are combined.—Ex. in 225; *f, g & h*.

TABLES OF ENGLISH

224. VERBS irregular by CONTRACTION.

[Thus * marked are *also* formed Regularly.]

<i>a</i>	(Exemplifying 222, <i>a</i>)
Bid	(225, <i>g</i>), Cut, Cast, Cost, Hit,
Burst	(225, <i>d</i>), Knit, Let, Put, Set,
Rid	(225, <i>d</i>), Shed, Shred, Shut, Slit,
Spit,	Split, Spread, Thrust, Wet.

(Exemplifying 222, b)

Lose, lost: Pass, past: Dwell, dwelt:
 Bend, bent (so—Build, Gild, Gird, Lend, Rend,
 Send, Spend).

(Exemplifying 222, c)

Lead, led: Shoot, shot (so—Bleed, Breed,
 Feed, Meet, Speed).
 Feel, felt: Creep, crept (so—Keep, Sleep,
 Weep).

The sound alone is shortened, in
 Read, read: Deal, dealt:
 Dream, dreamt*: Mean, meant.

The *v* is attenuated into *f*, in
 Leave, left: Bereave, bereft*:
 Cleave (trans.), cleft:—but see 225, h.

(Exemplifying 222, d)

Flee, fled: Shoe, shod: Clothe, clad*:
 Have, had: Hear, heard: Make, made:
 Sell, sold: Tell, told: Stand, stood.

(Exemplifying 222, e)

Catch, caught: Teach, taught: Bring, brought:
 Think, thought: Fight, fought: Buy, bought:
 Seek, sought: Beseech, besought: Work, wrought.

225. VERBS irregular by CHANGE.

(Exemplifying 223, a)

a The *Tense* alone is affected,—the *Participle*
 being either regular, or wanting—in
 Run, ran: Sit, sat: Crow, crew:
 Come, came: Shine, shone*: Abide, abode:
 Awake, awoke*: Cleave (intrans.) clave*.

b *Tense* and *Participle* are similarly affected, in
 Hold, held(*d*): Strike, struck(*d*): Win, won:
 Get, got(*d*): Find, found (so—Bind(*d*),
 Grind, Wind).—Hang (intrans.), hung.
 Dig, dug: Cling, clung (so—Fling, Slink(*d*),
 Stick, Spin, Sting, String, Swing, Wring).

- c *Tense* and *Participle* are differently affected, in
Begin, began, begun (so—Swim, Drink (*d*),
Spring).
Ring, rang or rung, rung (so—Sling, Sing,
Sink(*d*), Shrink).
- d Many Verbs—particularly in the two last lists—
seem to have originally formed the *Participle* in *-en*.
Hence we sometimes see Slunken, Gotten, Holden,
Stricken, Bidden, Bounden, Bursten, Ridden,
Sunken, Drunken, &c. &c. &c.
- e (Exemplifying 223, b)
Participle only is affected, in
Grave, graven (so—Shape*, Shave, Rive).
Wax, waxen*: Beat, beaten:
Hew, (by contraction) hewn (so—Mown*,
Sawn*, Shewn*, Sown).
- f (Exemplifying 223, a & b combined)
Participle only is affected, in
Swell, swollen*: Help, holpen*: Melt, molten*.
- g The former change affects the *Tense*, and the
latter the *Participle*, in
Take, took, taken (so—Shake, Forsake).
Fall, fell, fallen:
Eat, eat or ate, eaten:
Bid, bade or bad, bidden:—more usually inflect-
ed as in 224, a.
Give, gave, given:
Drive, drove, driven (so—Rise, Arise, Shrive,
Strive, Thrive).
Ride, rod, ridden (so—Stride, Smite, Write).
Slide, slid, slidden (so—Bite, Chide, Hide), in
which Verba, however, the *Tense* is frequently
used for the *Participle* also.
Blow, Blew, (by contraction) blown (so—Grow,
Know, Throw).
Slay, slew, slain: See, saw, seen:
Do, did, done: Go, (226), gone:
- h The Former change affects the *Tense*, and
both affect the *Participle*, in

Tread, trod, trodden: *Lie*, lay, lain:
Fly, flew, flown: *Choose*, chose, chosen:
Freeze, froze, frozen: *Weave*, wove, woven:
 So is inflected *Cleave* (trans.): but more usually
 as in 224, c.
Break, broke, broken (so—*Speak*; *Steal*).
Bear, bore, borne:
Swear, swore, sworn (so—*Tear*, *Shear*, *Wear*).
 Some of the Verbs just given anciently formed
 the *Tense* by *a*: as—*Brake*, *Spake*, *Bare*,
Sware, *Tare*.

ENGLISH DEFECTIVE VERBS.

226. The following Verbs, Defective and otherwise Anomalous, must be noted.

BEWARE :—contracted for *Be aware*, partaking in the Defectiveness of *Be* (236), has only the *Infinitive* Form: but like other Verbs Infinitive, may be employed *Imperatively* and *Subjunctively* (239, a & b).

WENT :—only the *Past Tense*, and formed (222, b) from an old Verb *WEND*, has been attached to the Verb *Go* (225, g); which has no *Past Tense* of its own.

QUOTH :—limited by its Termination to the *Third Person Singular* (217, b), Present Tense.

DURST :—a corrupt offspring of the Verb *DARE*—*Finite* only, Present or Past; and having no *Third Personal change*.

MUST :—*Finite Present*; having no *Third Personal change*.

OUGHT :—*Finite*, Present or Past; having no *Third Personal change*. It is, by Etymology, the *Past Tense* (222, e) of the Verb *Owe*: but not so recognised at present.

The two last are by some considered as *AUXILIARIES* (231)—*Subjunctive Auxiliaries*.

ENGLISH AUXILIARY VERBS.

227. To English Verbs the want of extensive Inflection is supplied, in a great manner, by certain Verbs called **AUXILIARY** (or *Helping*): which, from their *intrinsic import*, are capable of conveying to any Verbs, to which they are attached, that which would be the province of Mood, or Tense, or Voice, to effect.

The use of the Auxiliary system, with a few other simple expedients, enables us to express any Verb *Indicatively*, *Imperatively*, or *Subjunctively*;—*Actively*, or *Passively*,—in *Present*, or in *Future* Time.

228. The Verb *Do* is *employed as an Auxiliary*, in the two Finite Tenses: *Do* indicating *Present* Time, and *Did* indicating *Past* Time:—both with emphasis.—See 234.

229. The Auxiliary Verbs **SHALL** and **WILL** denote *Future* Time: *Shall* including, moreover, something of necessity.—*Shall* has **SHOULD** for its *Past* Tense; and *Will* has **WOULD**.—See 234.

SHALL and **Should** are often merely *Subjunctive*: e. g. *If he shall go*, means no more than *If he goes*. The distinction of Tense, in Verbs essentially Future, arises out of the question, Whether the action be future in respect of Present time, or of Past time. In the sentence—*If he WENT, he WOULD act so*; *therefore if I go, I WILL act so*—both cases are exemplified.

230. **CAN**, with its *Past Tense COULD*,—and **MAY**, with its *Past Tense MIGHT*,—are *Modal* (188) Auxiliaries; denoting Possibility, probability, liberty, and the like.—See 234.

231. **OUGHT**, considered as an Auxiliary, is *Modal*: denoting duty, propriety, fitness, and the like. A similar view is to be taken of *Must*; including, however, stronger obligation.—See 234.

232. The Verb *LET*, *employed as an Auxiliary, is Modal.* It is essentially *Imperative*: used only in the Second Person.

This Auxiliary, analyzed in its construction, will be found equivalent to *Let thou*. Moreover it is always followed by a Noun Objective: as—*Let us learn.*

233. The Auxiliaries just enumerated are only Finite, and must be followed by a Verb Infinitive: so that they cannot combine with each other; or hold any but the *First Place* in the Compound Expression. All of them except *Ought*, take the subsequent Infinitive into immediate union, without the interposition of the particle *To* (177). These may all be distinguished, from those about to be enumerated, as the *First Set* of Auxiliaries.

234. The First Set of Auxiliaries have, most of them, a distinct Personal Form; accommodated to the old Pronoun *Thou* (217, b): viz. *Dost*, *Did'st*, *Shalt*, *Wilt*, *Should'st*, *Would'st*, *Canst*, *Could'st*, *May'st*, *Might'st*, *Ought'st*: some of which are often written with *e*; as—*Wouldest*, *Mightest*, &c. Moreover *Do* is distinguished from the rest by its specific Third Personal Form, *Doth*; which, belonging to it as an *ordinary* Verb, is retained also when in *auxiliary* employment.

235. The **SUBSTANTIVE VERB**, in its several Forms, for *Finite* (Present and Past),—*AM*, *WAS*,—and for *Infinitive* (including also the *Imperative* and *Subjunctive* uses—239, a & b),—*BE*,—is used as an Auxiliary. Its two Particles, *Being* and *Been*, are likewise included in the auxiliary system.—This Auxiliary is always followed by a Participle.

- a Prefixed to the *Imperfect Participle*, it denotes the action as *in performance* (so—*Am-loving*;—*Was-loving*).
- b Prefixed to the *Perfect Participle*, it constitutes the Expression, that supplies our want of a *Passive Voice* (so—*Am-loved*;—*Was-loved*).

236. FORMS of the ENGLISH VERB SUBSTANTIVE.

Our Verb Substantive may be considered as composed of various Defective Verbs; the deficiencies of each being supplied by the others.

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Finite,	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Present}—\text{Am}, \text{ are}, \text{ is}:—\text{Are}. \\ \text{Past}—\text{Was}, \text{ were}, \text{ was}:—\text{Were}. \end{array} \right.$	
Infinitive—	<i>Be.</i>	
Participle—Imperfect—	<i>Being</i> :	Perfect— <i>Been</i> .

- a In accommodation to the old Pronoun *Thou*, *Art* and *Wast* are used instead of the ordinary Second Persons *Are* and *Were*. Also, in the same connexion, the word *Beest* was used in ancient style; *Be* having been used finitely.
- b *Were* is used Subjunctively, unchanged throughout:—*If I were*, *if you were*, *If he were*, &c. &c.

237. The POSSESSIVE Verb, HAVE,

is used as an Auxiliary in both its *Finite Tenses* (224, d); and also *Infinitively*. It is always followed by a *Perfect Participle*.

- a If the *Perfect Participle*, immediately subsequent, be that of the auxiliated Verb, the force of the Compound Expression is *Active*: as—*I have-loved*. But if the Participle of the Verb Substantive intervene, the force of the Expression is *Passive*—of course (235, b): as—*I have-been-loved*.

HAVE, denoting the Present possession—and HAD, the Past possession—of the thing completed, suffice to represent the *Preter-perfect* and *Preter-pluperfect* Tenses, respectively, of the Latin Grammer. See 185, 186.

238. The AUXILIARY SYSTEM applied to the Verb TAKE.

Infinitive—(and Present Finite—217)—*Take*:
Past Tense—*Took*: Participle—*Taking*—*Taken*.

VERB INFINITIVE, or Infinitive Expression.	PARTICIPLE, or Participial Expression.	VERB FINITE, or Finite Expression.
1. <i>take</i> :	<i>Taking</i> :	Pr. <i>Take</i> , or <i>Do-take</i> . Pa. <i>Took</i> , or <i>Did-take</i> .
2. <i>have-taken</i> :	<i>Taken</i> :	Pr. <i>Have-taken</i> . Pa. <i>Had-taken</i> .
3. <i>be-taking</i> :	(b)	Pr. <i>Am-taking</i> . Pa. <i>Was-taking</i> .
4. <i>be-taken</i> :	<i>Being-taken</i> :	Pr. <i>Am-taken</i> . Pa. <i>Was-taken</i> .
5. <i>have-been-taking</i> :	<i>Having-been-taking</i> :	Pr. <i>Have-been-taking</i> . Pa. <i>Had-been-taking</i> .
6. <i>have-been-taken</i> :	<i>Having-been-taken</i> :	Pr. <i>Have-been-taken</i> . Pa. <i>Had-been-taken</i> .

a It thus appears that there are Six Auxiliary Combinations, having for their basis, each of them, the *Verb Infinitive*, or an Expression equivalent to a Verb Infinitive.

b The 2d and 6th Combinations express the action *Perfect*: the 4th and 5th combine *Perfect* with *Imperfect*: the 4th and 6th supply the want of a *Passive Voice*.—The *Participial Expression*, appropriate to the 3d—(*Being-taking*)—is not received.

239. The remaining deficiencies, whether of *Tense* or of *Mood*, are supplied to each of the Six Combinations, by prefixing—to the Infinitive which is the basis of each—the various Auxiliaries, that constitute the *First Set* (233); and by uniting with them the Personal Pronouns, in succession, Singular and Plural; observing the laws of *Personal variation*, where necessary, either in the Auxiliary or in the Principal Verb.

APPLICATION.

SING.	{	Shall	take;
I, or		Should	or
You, or		Will	have-taken;
He, &c.		Would	or
PLUR.		Can	be-taking;
We, or		Could	or
Ye, or		May	be-taken;
They, &c.		Might	&c. &c. &c.

The *Imperative Expressions* are *Let him* (232), or *us*, or *them* &c. *take*, or *have-taken*, &c. &c. &c.

a For the Second Person Imperative the Verb Infinitive suffices; the Pronoun being either expressed or implied. So—*Take*,—or *Take thou*,—or *Take ye*: *Be taken*,—or *Be thou taken*,—or *Be ye taken*.

e — The *Imperative*; by cutting off *-re*:
as—*Be-äre*, *be-a*; *Hab-äre*, *hab-e*; *Cap-äre*,
cap-e; *Rug-äre*, *rug-i*.

f — The *Subjunctive Preter-imperfect*; by
adding *-m*: as *Secä-re*, *secä-rem*; *Cavē-re*, *cavē-rem*;
Fallē-re, *fallē-rem*; *Feri-re*, *feri-rem*.

243. From the INDICATIVE PRETER-PERFECT are formed all the Tenses of the *Preter Line*: viz.

— The <i>Indicative Preter-pluperfect</i> ;	:	by changing	into	— The <i>Subjunctive Preter-perfect</i> ;	<i>-ärasm:</i>
— The <i>Subjunctive Preter-perfect</i> ;				<i>-ärin:</i>	
— The <i>Preter-pluperfect</i> ;				<i>-äsem:</i>	
— The <i>Future</i> ;				<i>-äro:</i>	

— The *Infinitive Perf. & Pluperf.*

So-Lav-i, lav-eram, lav-erim, lav-issem, lav-ero, lav-isse:
Aru-i, aru-eram, aru-erim, aru-issem, aru-ero, aru-isse:
Bib-i, bib-eram, bib-erim, bib-issem, bib-ero, bib-isse:
Sens-i, sens-eram, sens-erim, sens-issem, sens-ero, sens-isse.

For the *Subjunctive Future* there was an ancient Form, in *-ssō*: as—*Leva-ssō, Prohib-ssō*.

244. From the LATTER SUPINE are formed

a — The *Participle in -rus*; by adding *-rus*: as—*Prompt-u, prompt-ūrus; Domit-u, domit-ūrus*.—The Accusative Case of this Participle is a component part, in the Expression for the *Infinitive Future* (204).

Traces of an ancient strict *Inflection*, for the *Infinitive Future*, are to be found: as—*Ama-ssere, Ex-pugna-ssere*.

b — The *Participle Perfect*; by adding *-s*:
as—*Claus-u, claus-us; Amict-u, amict-us*.

RULES for TRACING the PERSONS of the VERB ACTIVE.

245. The General System of Personal Termination is,—in the *Singular*, for the 1st Person, *-m* or *-o*; for the 2d *-s*; and for the 3d *-t*:—in the *Plural*, for the 1st Person, *-mus*; for the 2d *-tis*; and for the 3d *-nt*.

246. The Tenses in -m are,

- a — common to all the Conjugations—the *Preter-imperfect* and *Preter-perfect*, in the *Indicative*; and all the Tenses, except the *Future*, in the *Subjunctive*: all varied by changing the final -m into the five other Terminations (245) successively.—Thus:

<i>Mandebat</i>	}
<i>Mandeva</i>	
<i>Manda-</i>	
<i>Mandator</i>	
<i>Mandari-</i>	
<i>Mandisse</i>	

-m, -s, -t : -mus, -tis, -nt.

- b — peculiar to the *Third* and *Fourth* Conjugations—the *Future Indicative*: in the Personal Variation of which, superadded to the General change, the last Vowel a is changed into e.—Thus:

<i>Cad-</i>	}
<i>Vinci-</i>	

-am, -as, -at, -emus, -eis, -et.

247. The three Tenses in -e are disposed to be varied by i, as if they terminated in -io, or in -im.

- a The *Subjunctive Future*, pursuing this plan strictly, is varied as the *Preter-perfect* of the same Mood.—Thus:

<i>Perf. Subst<i>er</i>-im;</i>	}
<i>Fut. Subst<i>er</i>-o,</i>	

-is, -it : -imus, -itis, -int.

- b In dashes *Indicative Future* of the *First* and *Second* Conjugations, as well as in the *Present* of the *Third* and *Fourth*, e is substituted for i, in the Third Person Plural, and the only difference attending *Preterite Tenses* in -e is, that, in the same Person, they retain them.—Thus:

On the FORMATION of the
PRETER-PERFECT and SUPINE.

249. The PRETER-PERFECT Tense, and the SUPINE, may be derived from the *Infective Present*; by changing the last syllable into *-vi* for the former, and into *-tum* for the latter:—in the *Third Conjugation*, however, the Penultimate Vowel being changed into *-i* long.

Thus: *Ama-re*,—*ama-vi, ama-tum*.
 ——— *Dele-re*,—*dele-vi, dele-tum*.
 ——— *Peti-re*,—*peti-vi, peti-tum*.
 ——— *Audi-re*,—*audi-vi, audi-tum*.

Though this mode of formation appears exemplified in all the Conjugations, it is the *usual mode* only in the *First and Fourth*: there being in the *Second Conjugation* only *Deleo, Fleo, Neo, Vieo*, the Compounds of the obsolete *Pleo*, and some Compounds of *Oleo*, which have adopted it; and in the *Third* only *Peto, Cupio, Arcesso, Capesso, Facesso, and Lacesso*.

THREE SPECIAL RULES for the PRETER.

250. FIRST Rule:—The Primary Vowel-Termination *-o, -eo, or -io*, is changed into *-ui*; as—*Son-o, son-ui; Lat-eo, lat-ui; Sap-io, sap-ui*. This, in Verbs of the *Second Conjugation*, is the ordinary mode: being exemplified also in some of the *First*; in several of the *Third*; and in a very few of the *Fourth*.—See 253, a.

251. SECOND Rule:—The Primary Termination *-no, -ro, or -sco*, is changed into *-vi*; the Characteristic Consonant of the Root being thus banished

from the *Preter Line*. So—*Si-no, si-vi; Se-ro, se-vi; No-sco, no-vi*.—This mode is peculiar to the *Third Conjugation*.—See 253, b.

252. THIRD Rule:—The Primary Vowel-Termination *-o, -eo, or -io*, is changed into *-i*.

a When this is uncombined with any other change, there is no Preter Characteristic. So *Lamb-o, lamb-i; Strid-eo, strid-i; Fod-io, fod-i*.—This mode has some examples in the *Second Conjugation*; and a great number in the *Third*; but is otherwise very rare.—See 253, c.

b To Verbs, adopting this mode, sometimes a *Reduplication* is prefixed: that is—the first Consonant (or two Consonants, if there be two) and Vowel are repeated. So—*Pend-o, pepend-i; Spond-eo, spospond-i*.—This is instanced in but few Verbs: most of them in the *Third Conjugation*; none of them in the *Fourth*; all of course commencing with a Consonant.

c Several Verbs also adopt *s* for the Preter: which is either substituted for the Characteristic of the Root, or introduced after it. So—*Hau-rio, hau-si; Sep-io, sep-si*. This *s* is sometimes doubled: as—*Ce-do, ce-ssi*. When introduced after *c* or *g*, it naturally (9) becomes *x*: as—*Di-co, di-xi; Re-go, re-xi*.—There are a very few instances of this variety attending the *First Special Rule* (250): as—*Po-no, po-sui*.—See 253, c.

253. The three particular modes of formation, just specified, may be referred—for system's sake—to the General mode (249); from which they may be considered as so many Deviations.

For instance:—Let *a* be assumed as the Characteristic Consonant of the Indicative Present; then—by the General Rule—the Preter will issue in *-nēvi, in -nēvi, or in -nīvi*. Now—

- a If the Vowel before -*v* be removed, the *v* chord, upon taking the Vowel form, the issue is -*av*;—according to the First Special Rule. Again—
- b If, together with the Vowel before -*v*, the preceding Consonant also be removed, the result is -*vi*;—according to the Second Special Rule. Lastly—
- c If, together with the Vowel, the subsequent *v* be discarded (the preceding Consonant remaining), the issue is -*vi*,—according to the Third Special Rule, in its simplest character; upon which if we entail the arrangement respecting *s*, we shall arrive at -*si* or -*nvi*, at -*vi* or -*nvi*, or at -*ssi*.—The Reduplication, being but a prefix, we need not here take into consideration.

THREE SPECIAL RULES for the SUPINE.

254. FIRST Rule:—The Penultimate Vowel, regularly long (249), either becomes short *i*, or is omitted entirely. This usually attends the First and Third Preter Deviations (250, 252); whence—-*ui*, or *i* preceded by the Present Characteristic, in the Preter, makes *-tum* or *-ton* in the Supine. So—*Hab-ai, hab-tum*; *Sec-ai, sec-tum*; *Bib-i, bib-tum*; *Ven-i, ven-tum*.

255. SECOND Rule:—The syllable before *-tum* is synoepated. This is simply an extension to the Supine of the Second Preter Deviation (251): aside from which, or out of the Third Conjugation, this variety in the Supine seldom appears. Hence—*-no, -ro, and -sco*—taking *-v* for the Preter—take *-tum* for the Supine: as—*Si-no, -vi, si-tum*; *Cre-seo, -vi, cre-tum*.

256. THIRD Rule:—*-sum* is assumed for the Termination, instead of *-tum*. This is almost exclusively limited to the Third Preter Deviation (252); and is particularly congenial to Preters in *-di*, and in *-si*. So—*Cu-di, cu-sum*; *Moror-di, mor-sum*; *Ri-si, ri-sum*.

FURTHER GENERAL REMARKS ON BOTH
P^RETER AND SUPINE.

257. In addition to the Rules, just given for the formation of the Preter and Supine, there are a few less important arrangements; for which learners are, in general, to be prepared.

- a The former of two Consonants is frequently omitted; as—*Vinco, riei, rictum; Tundo, tududi;*
Cumbo, cubui, cubitum; &c.
- b One Vowel is changed into another: as—*Sero, satum; Lava, latum; Allicio, allexi,*
allectum. The most usual change is of *a* into *e* or *i*: as—*Facio, feci;*—a change, which always attends *a* in case of Reduplication (252, b); as—*Fallo, fefelli; Cado, cecidi.*
- c One Consonant is changed into another; especially *b* into *p*; as—*Nibo, nupsi, nuptum;*
and *g* and *gu* into *c*; as—*Ago, actum; Liqui,*
lictum.

258. Compounded Verbs usually form the Preter and Supine according to the mode adopted by the Simple Verbs, from which they are derived. Hence—

Rescō-o, }
Disscō-o, } (as *Sec-o*) -ui, -tum.
Exscō-o,

This analogy is maintained, even where a Vowel of the Root has been changed. So—

Conspēr-go, }
Disper-go, } (as *Spar-go*) -si, -sum.
Resper-go,

259. When Verbs are used in Composition, they sometimes undergo slight orthographical changes: for instance—

- a A Vowel of the Simple is often changed: especially *a* into *e* or *i*, and *e* into *i*. So—all

the Compounds of *Scando* and *Spango* take *e*: All those of *Sapio*, *Statuo*, *Cædo*, *Lædo*, take *i*: Those of *Clando* reject the *a*: Those of *Plaudo* change the Diphthong into *o*: &c. &c. &c.

b Several Verbs, which change *a* into *i* for the Present, adopt *e* for the Supine. Hence —from *Jacio*, *jactum* come *Disjicio*, *disjectum*.

c The Reduplication of the Simple Verb is not extended to its Compounds: except to *Repungo*; to some of the Compounds of *Curro*; and to all those of *Do*, *Disco*, *Sto*, and *Pasco*.

A TABLE will be found at the end of the Work; throwing the further light of Exemplification on the Principles that have been laid down, for the Preter and the Supine; in respect both of Simple and of Compound Verbs.

260. Besides deficiency as to Supine, under which many Verbs labour (as the TABLE exhibits), there are some that want the Preter-perfect also: viz.

a In the FIRST Conjugation—*Labo*, *Nexo*, *Pllico*.

b In the SECOND—*Aveo*, *Denseo*, *Flaveo*, *Glabreao*, *Lacteo*, *Liveo*, *Mæreo*, *Polleo*, *Renideo*.—To these may be added *Cieo*; inasmuch as *civi* and *citum*, commonly attached to it, really belong to *Cio*.

c In the THIRD—*Recello*, *Fero* (275), *Furo*, *Glisco*, *Tollo*, *Vergo*.

d In the FOURTH—*Aio* (283, c), *Ferio*.

261. To the last specific list (*d*) are to be added certain Verbs, which are formed from Participles in *-rus*; and which, from combining with the signification of the Primitive—the idea of *desire* or *intention* also, are called Desideratives. Of these Verbs only three have the Preter-perfect Tense, viz.

Eserio, Nupturio, and Parturio; and these have it regular (249).

262. Also Verba, called from their signification Inceptive, want the Preter-perfect Tense. These Verbs terminate in *-eo* and are derived from other Verbs: as—*Labesco* from *Labo*; *Ardeco* from *Ardeo*; *Hiso* from *Hio*. They sometimes borrow from their Primitives: So—*Tepesco* (*from Tepeo*), *tepu*.

263. The four following Verba have the Preter Tense—and thence the entire Preter Line—in the Passive Form: viz. *Audeo, aensus-sum; Fido, fensus-sum; Gaudeo, gavisus-sum; Soleo, solitus-sum.*

264. There are some Verba written in two Conjugations: as—*Lax-o, -as, -are,—and -is, -ere; Ferv-eo, -es, -ere,—and Fervo, -is, -ere; Mor-i-or, -eris, -i,—and -eris, -tri.*

Such Verba are rarely used in both Conjugations throughout: for instance—*Or-i-or* and *Pos-i-or*, though inflected by *-ris* as well as by *-rit*, employ only *-ri* for the Infinitive.

265. There are several pairs of Verba, differing in signification and in Conjugation, while the Radical form is the same. So—*Mand-o* (to-commit), *-as, -are;*—(to-chew), *-is, -ere*.—Some of these have their Radical Forms distinguished by difference of Quantity: as—*Lég-o* (to-despatch), *-is, -ere;*—*Légo* (to-read), *-is, -ere*.

Moreover, as the TABLE shews, instances are found of different Verbs having the same Preter, or Supine, or both. Thus—*Pa-ui*, from *-eo*, and from *-eo*; *Vi-erum* from *-eo*, and from *-eo*; *Cre-ni* and *-tum* from *Cerno* and from *Cresco*.

266. For forming the Perfect Participle of Dependent Verbs the Rules for forming the Supine may

Preter-imperfect (*Were*).

Ess-em, -es, -et: -ēmus, -etis, -ent.

VERB INFINITIVES: Pres. or Imperf. Esse (*To-be*).

For *Sim*, *sit*, *sit*; &c. sometimes *Siem*, *sier*, *siet*, &c. were written.—This Subjunctive Termination -em was once in more extensive use. Thus—*Essem* (for *Ed-am*); *Du-im* (for *D-em*); *Perdu-im* (for *Perdam*); &c.

271. PARTIAL LINES.

(borrowed from an obsolete Verb *Fuo*; and perfectly regular)

Indicative Mood.

Preter-perf. Fūr-i, -ist, &c.—*Have been.*Preter-plup. Fuēr-em, -es, &c.—*Had been.*

Subjunctive Mood.

Preter-perf. Fuēr-im, -is, &c.—*Have been.*Preter-plup. Fuiss-em, -es, &c.—*Had been.*Future. Fuēr-o, -e, &c.—*Shall have been.*Participle in -rus (though there is no *Rufus*)—*Futur-us*: Whence the Infinitive Future—*Futurum-esse*, *To (be about to) be..*

a The Present Line of *Fuo* is not utterly extinct: for the Subjunctive Present sometimes appears written *Futum*. Also *Forem*, contracted for *Fuērem*, in the same Mood; and *Fore* (Infinitive) for *Fuēre*, are rather common.

b *Ens* seems to have been originally a participle of *Sum*; that ceased to be recognised as such.

272. PROSUM (signifying *To-be-profitable*) is a Compound of *Sum*; that assumes *d* after *Pro*, in all those parts which, in the Simple Verb, begin with a Vowel. Thus—*Prod-ram*, -ero, -esse, -es, &c.

273. **Poſſum** (signifying *To-be-able*) is another Compound of *Sum*; which should more strictly be written *Potſum*; the first syllable being a contraction for *Potis*.

a This Compound uses the *t*, instead of the *s*, in all those parts which, in the Simple, begin with a Vowel. Thus—*Pot-es*, *Pot-ēram*, *Pot-ero*. However *-eſſe* and *-eſſem* do not produce *Potefſſe* and *Potefſſem*; but (by contraction) *Poſſe* and *Poſſem*. The Preter Line is rendered liable to this arrangement, by removing the initial *F*: whence—*Pot-ui*, *-ueram*, *-uerim*, &c.

b *Poſſum* has neither Imperative Mood, nor Participle in *-rus*. Moreover *Potens* (like *-ens*—271, *b*) seems to have lost its Participial character.

274. **Volo** (signifying *To-be-willing*) has considerable peculiarities; and upon its two Compounds **Nolo** (signifying *To-be-unwilling*), which is contracted for *Non-volo*, and **Malo** (signifying *To-be-more-willing*), which is contracted for *Ma-volo*—that is *magis-volo*, still further irregularity is entailed; from a capricious variableness of reference sometimes to the contracted forms—sometimes to the more expanded.

The irregular parts are the *Indicative Present*, the *Imperative*, the *Subjunctive Present* and *Preter-imperfect*, and the *Infinitive Present*.—The Verbs are otherwise of the Third Conjugation.

The Leading Parts of each Verb.

Ind.Pres.	Inf.Pres.	Ind.Perf.
<i>Volo</i> :	<i>Vel-</i>	<i>Vol-</i>
<i>Nolo</i> :	<i>Nol-</i>	<i>Nol-</i>
<i>Malo</i> :	<i>Mal-</i>	<i>Mal-</i>

Indicative Mood—Present Tense.

SINGULAR. PLURAL.

Vol-o, vis, vult: Vol-ūmus, vultis, vol-unt.
 Nol-o, non-vis, non-vult: Nol-ūmus, non-vultis, nol-unt.
 Mal-o, ma-vis, ma-vult: Mal-ūmus, ma-vultis, mal-unt.

Note: *Vult* and *Vultis*, being contracted for *Volit*
 and *Volitis*, were sometimes written *Volit* and *Volitis*.

Volo and *Malo* have no Imperative Mood.

Nolo has it in the Second Person: viz.

SING. Nol-i or -ito: PLUR. Nol-ite or -itio.

Subjunctive Mood—Present Tense.

Vel-im, { -is, -it: -imus, -itis, -int.
 Nol-im, { -is, -it: -imus, -itis, -int.
 Mal-im, { -is, -it: -imus, -itis, -int.

Preter-imperfect.

Vel-lem, { -is, -et: -leimus, -letis, -lent.
 Nol-lem, { -is, -et: -leimus, -letis, -lent.
 Mal-lem, { -is, -et: -leimus, -letis, -lent.

275. FERO (signifying To-bear) is a Verb of the Third Conjugation; some parts of which, in the Present Line of both Voices, are contracted, by omitting either e or i.—The irregular parts are the *Indicative Present*, the *Imperative*, the *Subjunctive Imperfect*, and the *Infinitive Present*.

Indicative—Present.

SINGULAR. PLURAL.

Act. Fer-o, -s, -t: -imus, -tis, -unt.
 Pass. Fer-or, -ris or -re, -tur: -imur, -imini, -untur.

Imperative.

Act.—, Fer or Fer-to, -to:—, -te or -tote, -unto.
 Pass.—, Fer-re or Fer-tor, -tors:—, -imini, -untor.

Subjunctive—Imperfect.

A. Fer-rem, -res, -ret: -rēmus, -retis, -rent.
 P. Fer-rer, -rēris or rere, -refur: -remur, -remini, -rentur.

VERB INFINITIVE—Present or Imperfect.

Active—*Fer-re.* Passive—*Fer-ri.*

In like manner the Compounds are inflected.

276. *Fero*, in strictness, does not exceed the Present Line.

- a From the obsolete Verb *Tulo* it is supplied with a Preter, *Tuli*; whence all the Derivative Tenses flow regularly. Also *Latum* serves for the Supine: whence come *Latus*, *Latus*, and all the Compound parts of the Passive Voice.
- b The omission of the final -e, from the Imperative Active of *Fero*, was usually imitated by *Dico*, *Duco*, and *Facio*: as also by their Compounds; excepting such Compounds of *Facio*, as change the a into i.

277. *Edo* (signifying To-eat) is a Verb of the Third Conjugation. Its irregularity consists in having, in some instances, besides the regular Termination, a contracted form likewise; identified with the correspondent part of the Verb Substantive.

The Leading Parts:

Edo, Edere, Edi, Esum.

The Supine sometimes, in Composition, appears -estum.

The following parts are those which have duplicates: viz.

Indicative Present:—*Edis,* and also *Es;*

Edit, ————— *Est;*

Editis, ————— *Estis.*

Imperative:—*Ede Edito,* ————— *Es Esto;*

Edite Editote ————— *Este Estate.*

Subjunct. Imperf.—*Ederem,* ————— *Essem;*

Ederes,&c. ————— *Esse: &c.*

Infinitive Present:—*Edere,* ————— *Esse.*

In the Passive Voice.

Indicative Present:—*Editur,* ————— *Estur.*

278. *Fio* (signifying *To-become*, or *be-made*) is a Verb Neuter of the Fourth Conjugation; only found in the Present Line. It has not the Participle Present. It introduces *e* before the final syllable of the *Imperfect Subjunctive*; as—*Fiērem*: making the same provision also for the *Infinitive Present*; besides terminating it after the Passive form—in *-i*; as—*Fiēri*.

279. There is a peculiarity of another kind, to be noticed in *Fio*, resulting from its *signification*; whereby it has been thought competent to supply *Facio* (signifying *To-do* or *make*) with a substitute for the Present Line Passive,—which that Verb wants. Hence it is that the Compound parts of *Facio*, formed regularly by help of its Participle *Factus*, when attached to *Fio*, make the appearance as if both together constituted one Verb.

280. *Eo* (signifying *To-go*) is, notwithstanding its having *e* before *-o*, to be considered a Verb of the Fourth Conjugation. Accordingly the simplest view to take of its irregularities is—to consider them as departures from what ought to be the formation, if the Verb were actually *Io*; from which supposed Form all the parts of the Verb, not here given, may be regularly traced.

The Leading Parts:

Eo : *Ire* : *Ivi* : *Itum*.

The deviations from the analogy of *Io* are—

Indicative Present: *Eo*,—*Eunt*.

Preter-imperfect: *Ibam*, *ibas*, &c.

Future: *Ibo*, *ibis*, &c.

Imperative: *Euno*.

Subjunctive Present: *Eam*, *eas*, &c.

The Participle Present—*Iens*—takes *untis* for its Genitive: which of course determines the formation of the other Cases.

The Participle in *-dus* is used, in the Neuter Gender only—*Eundum*.

281. The Compounds of *Eo* usually omit the *v* of the Preter Line. So—*Ex-ii*, *Red-ii*, &c. *Ven-eo* always makes *Ven-ii*, and has no Supine.—Some, however, consider *Venam* as a Supine of *Veneo*. The Syncope of *v* from *-iri*, *-iveram*, *-iverim*, &c. was very extensively used.

282. *QUEO* is inflected precisely as *Eo*; except that it wants the Imperative Mood.

DEFECTIVE VERBS.

283. Besides many Verbs already noticed (260), as defective in Preter and Supine, there are a few still more remarkable for deficiency: For instance—

a *FARIS*, *fatur*, &c. and *DARIS*, *datur*, &c.: want the First Person.

b *CœPI*, *ODI*, *MEMINI*, want the entire Present Line: except that *Memini* has the Second Person Imperative (under contracted orthography) Sing. *Memen-to*: Plur. *Memen-tote*. *Cœpi* and *Odi* have the Passive Participles *Cœptus* and *Osus*; and therefore the Compound Passive Tenses.

c Further: there are some Verbs to be found only in a few parts:—and those limited to the Active Voice and Present Line: viz. *AIO*:—*INQUIO* (often written *Inquam*): *QUESO* (Plur. *Quæsumus*): whereof the particular parts in use may be reserved for experience to distinguish.

d Also:—limited to the Third Person Singular of the Indicative Present—*Confit*, *Defit*,

Infit, Ovat :—to the Imperative—*Apage, Ave,*
Salve :—to part of the Subjunctive—*Ausim,*
Faxim, and Faxo.

- e Another important kind of Deficiency is that which distinguishes

IMPERSONAL VERBS.

284. IMPERSONAL VERBS are such as, from their Import limiting them in Subjective relation (32), are only used in the Third Person Singular: of these—

- a Some absolutely exclude a Subject express,—as involving their Subject inseparably in their Signification. The principal of these are Intransitive Verbs, in the Passive Voice (179, b); as—*Vivitur—Life-is-passing.* Some are Active and Transitive: as—*Tedet—Weariness-oppresses.* These latter—about ten in number—are all of the Second Conjugation. One of them—*Liquet*—has no Preter. The others have the regular Preter.—*-uit*; six of them having also the Compound Passive: as *Lib-et, -uit* and *-itum-est.* So *Lic-et, Pig-et, and Pud-et.* *Miser-et* has *Miser-tum-est*; and *Tæ-det* takes *Pertæ-sum-est.*

- b The remaining Impersonal Verbs do not exclude the idea of a separate Subject: but admit no other than some *matter or case or circumstance*, such as the Pronoun *it* would express in English. These are in the Active Form: As—*Contingit—It befalls; Constat—It is evident.*

PREPOSITIONS.

285. PREPOSITIONS, in regard to their influence over the Substantives they are employed (34) to connect, are divided into three Classes.

Some Prepositions require the Accusative Case: viz.

- a *Ad—To: Adversum or Adversus—Against: Ante—Before: Apud—At: Contra—Against: Cis or Citra—On-this-side-of: Circa or Circum—About: Erga—Towards: Extra—Without or Out-of: Infra—Beneath: Inter—Between or Among: Intra—Within: Ob—For or Because-of: Propter—For or Because-of: Per—By or Through: Præter—Besides or Except: Penes—In-the-power-of: Pone—Behind: Post—After: Secundum—According-to: Secus—Along: Supra—Above or Over: Trans—Beyond or On-the-other-side-of: Ultra—Beyond or Farther-than.*

To this list may be added a few Particles; which, though properly Adverbs, are very frequently used as if they were Prepositions: viz.

- b *Circiter—About: Juxta—Beside: Prope (and Propter)—Nigh: Versus—Towards: Usque—Until or Up-to:*

All which so frequently appear followed by the Preposition *Ad*; that their own deficiency in Prepositional power may be inferred.

286. Some Prepositions require the Ablative Case: viz.

- A or Abe—From or By: Abeque—Without: Coram—Before or In-presence-of: Cum—With: De—Of or Concerning or From: E or Ex—From or Out-of: Palam—With-the-knowledge-of: Prae—Before or In-comparison-of or Than: Pro—For or Instead-of: Sine—Without: Tenuis—Up-to or As-far-as.*

287. The following Prepositions are followed

sometimes by the Accusative Case ; sometimes by the Ablative : viz.

Clam—Unknown-to : *In—Into* or *Unto*,—
In or On : *Sub—Just-at* or *Under* : *Subter—*
Beneath or *Under* : *Super—Over* or *Upon*.

288. Prepositions are properly and usually set before their Substantives. *Tenus* is an exception ; being always placed after. The Preposition *Cum*, when connecting a Personal Pronoun, is subjoined as an appendage : thus—*Mecum, Tecum, Nobiscum, &c.* This is sometimes the case with the Relative also : Hence—*Quicunque, Quibuscum.*

289. Prepositions are frequently *prefixed in Composition*.

a When compounded with Verbs, or with Adjectives, they generally seem to pass into the rank of Adverbs. So—*Insecurus*—not-safe : *Acripicio*—To-tear-away. Such Compounds are, in each instance, the same Part of Speech with the Simple.

b When compounded with Substantives, the Compounds usually become Adverbs (35) ; both of the Component parts retaining their original meaning. Thus—*Admodum* (*to-a-degree*)—Very : *Quamobrem* (*for-what-thing*)—Why.

290. To the former sort of Composition (289, a) some Syllabic Prefixes are subservient ; which, being not found but in Composition, have been thence called Inseparable Prepositions :—more properly to be considered Adverbs. They are—*Con*, corrupted from *Cum* :—*De*, representing *Deorsum* :—*Se*, representing *Scorsim* : together with *An* or *Amb*, and *Di* or *Dis*, derived from the Greek.

On Prepositions becoming Adverbs—see more in 298.

291. The ENGLISH PREPOSITIONS have appeared amongst the translations of the Latin List. Their proper position is before their Objective Substantives: though Poetry sometimes—often carelessness—inverts that order.

292. With us, as was the case with the Latins, Prepositions are often used in Composition: e. g.—*Understand*, *Withdraw*, *Overreach*, &c. Also we have, as they had, Syllabic Prefixes; and of similar power. So—*Untaught*, *Befriend*, *Disgrace*, *Restrict*, *Demerit*, *Contradiction*, &c. most of them having their Classical origin sufficiently obvious.

ADVERBS.

293. ADVERBS, from their nature, may be expected to be very numerous, and of very various significations. They are rarely Primitive words; being generally derived from Nouns, and often exhibiting the Preposition also.—Revert to 35. The same observations are applicable to English Adverbs; though not so extensively.

In the following specimens the learner may be prepared to expect many contractions, and other corruptions, of the Primitive words, from which the Adverbs are derived; or of which they are composed.

294. EXAMPLES of ADVERBS, both LATIN and ENGLISH, designed to illustrate the Definition (35).

- a Containing a Preposition express:
(The other part of each being either an actual Noun, or a word obviously representing a Noun)

LAT. *Postmōdum*, *Indies*, *Extemplo*, *Eminus*, *Illīco*, *Propemōdum*, *Profectō*, *Interea*, *Quapropter*, *Aliquatēnus*, *Hactēnus*, *Adhuc*, *Quorsum*, *Posthāc*, *Propterea*, *Sinistrorum*, *Quousque*, *Denuo*, &c.

ENG. Homewards, Aboard, Athome, Forsooth, Indeed, Aside, Perhaps, Peradventure, Apart, Leftward, Herein, Hitherto, Wherefore, Moreover, Backwards, Wherat, Downward, Thereupon, &c.

b Containing a Substantive and Adjective express :

(The Preposition being implied—in rare instances even expressed)

LAT. Quemadmodum, Quamobrem, Postridie, Quare, Revera, Quomodo, Hodie, Magnopere, &c.

ENG. Sometimes, Otherwise, Meanwhile, Always, Yesterday, Straightways, &c.

c Being Nouns—generally mere Adjectives—employed for Adverbs :

(The Preposition being implied, in each instance)

LAT. Solum, Nimirum, Hac, Quo, Secundo, Una, Modo, Tantum, Postremo, Alio, &c.

ENG. Right, Far, No, Worse, Less, Enough, Only, First, &c.

The above instances seem sufficient to determine the nature of *Adverbs*, by *Etymology*.

295. *Adjectives capable of Comparison* (118), that give rise to *Adverbs*, in the Latin language, generally produce *Adverbs* in the Comparative and Superlative degrees also : the Termination *-us* being borrowed from the Comparative Adjective, for the former ; and the Termination *-e*, from the Superlative, for the latter.

Thus : from *Rar-us*, *rari-or*, *rarissim-us*, come *Rar-e*, *rari-us*, *rarissim-e* :—from *Bonus*, *meli-or*, *optim-us*, come *Bene*, *meli-us*, *optim-e* :—from *Sapiens*, *sapienti-or*, *sapientissim-us*, come *sapient-er*, *sapienti-us*, *sapientissim-e*.

The Superlative Adverb sometimes chooses the Termination -um, or -ò: as—*Plurim-um*, *Prim-um*, *Prim-ò*; *Meritissim-ò*.

296. According to the analogy of compared Adverbs, originating in compared Adjectives, some Adverbs appear in the three Forms, that cannot be traced to any extant Adjectives. Thus—*Sæpc*, *sæpius*, *sæpissime*.

297. The tendency of Adjectives to employ Adverbially their *Accusative*, or their *Ablative* Termination, rather than any other, accords with that reference to a Preposition, which the Adverb suggests.—Moreover the Adverbial Termination -è is not to be considered as furnished by the Vocative Case: seeming rather to be the Preposition *e* attached to the Adjective in a contracted form. Hence it is that *Contrariè* appears synonymous with *E-contrario*; *Diverse* with *E-diverso*; *Aperte* with *Ex-aperto*.

298. Many Prepositions appear employed, on various occasions, as Adverbs:—constituting another fact, corroborative of the Definition (35); inasmuch as this use of them is nothing more than an effect of the omission of the Noun, which the Preposition would govern.

So—*Post—After*; *Infra—Beneath*; *Ante—Before*; *Supra—Above*; *Ultra—Beyond*: all which have a tacit reference to some Time, or Place, or Circumstance; which, if expressed, would develope the construction proper to the Preposition.

299. *Adverbs*, in respect of their various *Significations*, are generally divided into—

a Adverbs of *Quality*: as—*Well*, *Greatly*, *Certainly*, *Only*, &c.

- b Adverbs of Time: as—*Now, Never, Lately, Seldom, &c.*
- c Adverbs of Place: as—*Where, Thither, Forward, Hence, &c.*
- d Adverbs of Order: as—*Finally, Moreover, First, Accordingly, &c.*

CONJUNCTIONS.

300. Of CONJUNCTIONS, in respect of their various *Significations*, different Classes are enumerated: viz.

- Copulative*: as—*Et—And; Quoque—Also.*
- Disjunctive*: as—*Aut—Or; Neque—Neither.*
- Adversative*: as—*Sed—But; Tamen—Yet.*
- Causal*: as—*Nam—For; Quia—Because.*
- Conditional*: as—*Si—If; &c. But—*

301. The most important distinction, amongst Conjunctions, is the Grammatical one respecting their *Office*; which is either that of uniting upon a perfect level, or of attaching in a state of subordination.

- a The former Office extends both to single Words, and to Sentences. So—*Socrates AND Plato were philosophers* (instancing the union of Words); *The sun sets, AND the mountains are shaded* (instancing the union of Sentences).
- b The latter Office is exercised only with respect to Sentences: as—*Fret, TILL your proud heart break.*

302. There are three Conjunctions, in frequent use among Latin writers, attached as appendages to the words which they are designed to connect: viz. *-que—and; -ne—or; and -ve—or.*

APPENDIX :
 consisting of a TABLE, in which the
 various formations of the PRETER and SUPINE,
 in all Simple Verbs, are exhibited:
 containing also
OBSERVATIONS, relative to COMPOUNDS;
 and otherwise explanatory.

Notices respecting the subsequent TABLE.

The *Second Column* is that which determines the Classification of the whole: inasmuch as it contains the list of *Preters*;—first the *Regular ones*,—then the three *Deviations* in succession.—Revert to 249 & seq.

The *First Column* contains the several *Verbs*, in the primitive Form;—ranged in each Class, according to the *Conjugations*.

The remaining Columns exhibit the *Supines*, according to their three Variations from the General plan.—Revert to 254 & seq.

For the *Preter* and *Supine* Columns the Termination has been, in general, considered sufficient. To this Termination, in every instance, the Radical part of the *Present*—(that is—the part preceding the Hyphen)—is to be prefixed.

A mere Termination, appearing in the *First Column*, represents all *Verbs* of that *Termination and Conjugation*, not elsewhere specified in the Table.

A Black Line, in a *Preter* or *Supine* Column, intimates the Formation to be the same with that of the *Preter* or *Supine* immediately preceding:—that is—which appears directly above the Line.

The slight changes alluded to in 257 & seq. according as they occur, are intimated by *Italic Letters*.

The small *Superior Figures* are figures of reference to the subsequent Observations.

Present.	Preter.	Supine.
	Dev. 3, a.	Var. 1.
C. 2. Cónni-veo : -vi, & -xi.	no Supine.	Var. 3. (256)
— -veo : -vi;	-tum.	
— -veo (intrans.) :	no Supine.	
Stri-deo : -di;	—	
Sě-deo : ¹⁸ —	—	-sum.
Pran-deo : —	—	-sum.
VI-deo : —	—	—
C. 3. -do :	—	—
Pan-dq : —	—	-sum, & p- sum.
Fō-dio : —	—	-sum.
Ic-o : -i;	-tum.	
Lě-go : ¹⁹ -gi;	-ctum.	
Em-o : ²⁰ -i;	-ptum.	
Ver-ro : -xi;	—	-sum.
Ver-to : -ti;	—	—
Sis-to : ²¹ stili : —	statum.	
Füg-io : -i;	-tum.	
Ru-o : ²² —	—	
— -eo ; -ni;	-ntum.	
— -vo ; -vi;	-vtum.	
— -bo ; -bi;	-bitum.	
Sal-lo : -li;	—	-sum.
Velle : -li, & vul-si;	—	vul-sum.
Psall-o : -i.	no Supine.	
Scăb-o : —	—	
Răd-o : —	—	
Sid-o : ²³ —	—	
Strid-o : —	—	
Incess-o : ²⁴ —	—	
Vis-o : ²⁵ —	—	
Respu-o : —	—	
Plu-o : —	—	
Mete-o : —	—	
-gruo : -gvi.	—	
-nuo : -nvi.	—	

Present.	Preter.	Supine.	
	Dev. 3, a.	Var. 1.	Var. 3.
C. 3. Fu-ndo :	-di ;		-sum.
— Fi-ndo :	—		-ssum.
— Sci-ndo :	—		—
— Ru-mpo :	-pi ;	-ptum.	
— Vi-neo :	-ci ;	-ctum.	
— Li-nquo :	-qui ;	—	
— Fra-nge: ²⁶	fre-gi ;	—	
— A-go: ²⁷	e-gi ;	—	
— Fă-cio: ²⁸	fe-ci ;	—	
— Jă-cio: ²⁹	je-ci ;	—	
— Că-pio: ²⁹	ce-pi ;	-ptum.	
C. 4. Věn-io :	-i ;	-tum.	
Dev. 3, b(252).			
C. 1. Do: ³⁰	dě-di ;	dătum.	
— Sto: ³¹	stěti ;	stătum.	
C. 2. Mor-deo: ³¹	momordi ;		-sum.
— Pen-deo: ³¹	pepen-di ;	—	
— Spon-deo: ³¹	spospon-di ;	—	
— Ton-deo: ³¹	toton-di ;	—	
C. 3. Cur-ro: ³²	cucur-ri ;	—	
— Ten-do: ³²	teten-di ;	—	
— Pen-do: ³²	pepen-di ;	—	
— Po-sco: ³²	popo-sci .	no Supine.	—
— Di-sco: ³²	didli-ci .	—	
— Căn-o: ³³	cecăn-i ;	-tum.	
— Păr-io: ³⁴	pepér-i ;	—	
— Pēd-o: ³⁴	pepēd-i ;	-tum.	
— Că-do: ³⁵	ceci-di ;	-sum.	
— Că-do: ³⁶	ceci-di ;	—	
— Fal-lo: ³⁷	fefel-li ;	—	
— Par-co: ³⁸	peper-ci ;	—	
— Pel-lo: ³¹	pepū-li ;	pul-sum.	
— Tun-do: ³⁹	tutū-di ;	-sum, & tu-sum.	
— Pun-go: ⁴⁰	puþú-gi ;	-ctum.	
— Ta-ngo: ⁴¹	tetü-gi ;	—	
— Pa-ngo: ⁴²	peþt-gi ;	—	

Present.	Preter.	Supine.	
Dev.3,c(252).		Var. I.	Var. 3.
C. 2. Jū-beo :	-ssi ;		-ssum.
Mān-eo :	-si ;		-sum.
Ar-deo :	_____		_____
Rī-deo :	_____		_____
Suā-deo :	_____		_____
Hāe-reo :	_____		_____
Mul-ceo :	_____		_____
Ter-geo :	_____		_____
Mul-geo :	_____	-ctum, &	-sum.
Indul-geo :	_____	-tum.	_____
Tor-queo :	_____	_____	_____
Al-geo :	_____	no Supine.	
Ful-geo :	_____	_____	_____
Ur-geo :	_____	_____	_____
Tur-geo :	_____	_____	_____
Lū-ceo :	-xi ;	_____	_____
Fri-geo :	_____	_____	_____
Lū-geo :	_____	_____	_____
Au-geo :	_____	-ctum.	_____
C. 3. Nū-bo :	-psi ;	-ptum.	_____
Seri-bo :	_____	_____	_____
Cōm-o :	_____	_____	_____
Dem-o :	_____	_____	_____
Prom-o :	_____	_____	_____
Sūm-o :	_____	_____	_____
Tem-no :	_____	_____	_____
-po :	_____	_____	_____
Divi-do :	-si ;		-sum.
Lee-do : ³³	_____	_____	_____
Clau-do : ³³	_____	_____	_____
Plaudo : ³³	_____	_____	_____
Rā-do :	_____	_____	_____
Ro-do :	_____	_____	_____
Trū-do :	_____	_____	_____
Vā-do :	_____	_____	_____
Mer-go :	_____	_____	_____

Present.	Preter.	Supine.
----------	---------	---------

	Dev. 3, c.	Var. 1.	Var. 3.
Spar-go : ³⁵	-si;		-sum.
Ter-go :	_____		_____
Mit-to :	_____		-sum.
Qua-tio : ⁴³	-ssi ;		_____
Cē-do :	_____		_____
Prē-mo : ⁴⁴	_____		_____
Gē-ro :	_____	-stum.	_____
Ne-cto :	-xi, & -xui ;		-xum.
Pe-cte :	_____		_____
Ple-cto :	_____		_____
Fle-cto :	-xi ;		_____
Flī-go :	_____		_____
Flu-o :	_____		_____
Fri-ge :	_____	-ctum, &	_____
Cō-quo :	_____		_____
Vi-vō :	_____		_____
Stru-o :	_____		_____
-co :	_____		_____
-go :	_____		_____
-ho :	_____		_____
Fi-ngo :	-xxi ;		_____
Mi-ngo :	_____		_____
Pi-ngo :	_____		_____
Stri-ngo :	_____		_____
A-ngo :	_____	no Supine.	
Cla-ngo :	_____		_____
Ni-ngo :	-xi.		_____
-icio :	-xi ;	-ctum.	
Per-go :	-rexi ;	-rectum.	
Sur-go :	_____		_____
Quini-sco :	que-xi.		no Supine.
C. 4. Sēp-io :	-si ;		-tum.
Ful-eio :	_____		_____
Far-eio : ⁴⁵	_____		_____
Sar-eio :	_____		_____

Present.	Preter.	Supine.	
	Dev. 3, c.	Var. 1.	Var. 3.
Haa-rio :	-si ;	-stum, &	-sum.
Rau-cio :	—	—	—
Sen-tio :	—	—	—
Cam-bio :	-psi ;	—	-psum.
Vin-cio :	-xi ;	-ctum.	—
San-cio :	-xi, & reg.	-ctum, & reg.	—

OBSERVATIONS, &c.

1. *Inter-nēco* has only -necavi. *E-nectum*, as well as -necatum, is in use.
2. *Dis-crēpo* takes rather -crepavi.
3. *Re-plico* and *Sup-plico*—also compounds from Nouns, as *Multi-plīce*—have only the regular Forms.
4. *Di-mīco* takes rather -micavi. Both *Di-mīco* and *E-mīco* have -micatum.
5. The Compounds, Present and Preter, are -tīneo and -tinū (259, a). *At-tīneo*, and *Per-tīneo*, have no Supine.
6. *Ex-sorbeo*, and *Re-sorbeo*, have no Supine. Sometimes -sorpsi has been used.
7. *Ex-erceo* (259, a) has the Supine -ercitum.
8. *Ex-oleo* and *Obs-oleo* are regular (249). *In-oleo* has both -olētum and -olītum; *Ad-oleo* has -ultum: both of them, as also *Ab-oleo*, having the regular Preter -olexi.
9. The Compounds -tīeo, and -tīeo, as well as most Neuter Verba of the Form -eo, -ui, want the Supine.
10. Hence (259, b) -ripiō, -reptūm: -jicio, -iectūm.
11. *Oc-cīlo*, -cūhi, -culūm.
12. *Per-cello*, -cūli, -culūm.
13. From -silīo (259, a) comes sometimes -silīvi; but more usually -silīu: Supine -sultūm, or wanting.
14. *De-stīo* generally, by Syncope (281), has -de-sīi.

15. Compound Supine *-sūtum* (259, a).
16. *Dis-pesco* (259, a), *-pescui* :—in *Com-pesco*, No Supine to either.
17. Two Compounds of *Nosco*—*Ag-nosco* and *Ce-gnosco*—take *-nūtum* for the Supine. Several Compounds of *Cresco* want the Supine.
18. The Compound Present Form is generally *-sideo* (259, a); the two other Forms of the Simple being retained. Several of them, however, want the Supine.
19. The Compound Present Form is generally *-ligo* (259, a); the two other Forms of the Simple being retained:—*Di-lexi*, *Inte-lexi*, *Neg-lexi*, being exceptions.
20. The Compound Present Form is *-imo*, (*co-emo* being an exception); the two other Forms of the Simple being retained.
21. The Compound Supine is frequently *-stītum* as well as *-stātum*; but is often wanting altogether. *Sito*, in Composition, takes the Preter from *Sisto*, namely, *-scīti*.
22. The Compound Supine Form is *-rūtum*.
23. The Compounds take *-sedi*, and also *-sētum*, from *Sedeo*.
24. Ainsworth gives this Verb the regular Preter and Supine besides.
25. Ainsworth assigns to this Verb the Supine—*vī-sūtum*.
26. The Compound Present Form is *-fringo* (259, a); the two other Forms of the Simple being retained.
27. The Compound Present Form is usually *-igo*. *Cogo* is a contraction for *Co-āgo*. *Dego* (*dagi*), *Pred-igo*, *Sat-igo*, want the Supine. *Amb-igo* wants the Preter also.
28. The Compound Present Form is often *-fīo*; and then the Supine is *-fectum* (259, b).
29. The compound Present Form is *-cipio* (*Ante-capio* excepted); and the Supine *-ceptum* (259, b).

30. Most of the Compounds are of the Third Conjugation; and take *-didi*, *-ditum*. *Abscon-do* rather prefers *-di*.

31. See 259, c.

32. Most of the Compounds prefer *-tentum* for the Supine. See also 259, c.

33. The Compound Forms are *-cīo*, *-cīui*, *-centum* (259, b.) *Oc-cāno* and *Re-cāno* appear, as well as *Oc-cīo* and *Re-cīo*.

34. *Pario* is of both the Third and the Fourth Conjugations: its Compounds are of the Fourth alone. The Compound Forms are *-perio*, *-peris* (except *Com-pēri* and *Re-pēri*), *-pertum*.

35. See 259, a.

36. *In-cido*, *Oc-cido*, and *Re-cido* retain *-carum*. The other Compounds want the Supine. See also 259, c.

37. *Re-fello*, *re-felli*, wants the Supine.

38. *Parco* has also *parsi* for the Preter. *Com-parco* uses only *-parsi*. See also 259, c.

39. The Compound Supine is only *-tusum*. See also 259, c.

40. The Compound Preter is *-panxi*. See however 259, c.

41. The Compound Present Form is *-pingo*; the two other Forms of the Simple being retained. See however 259, c.

42. *Pange* has also *pegi* and *panxi* for the Preter. The Compound Present Form is sometimes *-pingo*; the Preter always *-pegi*: the Supine of the Simple being retained.

43. The Compound Forms are *-caio*, *-cussi*, *-cussum*.

44. The Compound Present Form is *-primo*; the two other Forms of the Simple being retained.

45. The Compound Forms are sometimes *-ficio*, *-feci*, *-fertum*.

FINIS.



